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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-071  
Friday  
12 April 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-071

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12 April 1991

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## Cameroon

### President Biya Discusses National Issues

AB1104220291 Yaounde Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 11 Apr 91

[“Full text” of interview with President Paul Biya by television editor Eric Chinje in Yaounde on 11 April—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Chinje] Your Excellency, the economic crisis is indeed a current concern; however, the Cameroonians’ major concern today, I guess, is first of all political. Cameroonian democracy is young. In light of the current developments, what is your assessment of our democracy today?

[Biya] Mr. Eric Chinje, I may surprise you: My assessment is generally positive. I would like to make a retrospective review. Exactly one year ago, in April last year, marches were organized all over the country to request that Cameroon follow its own path, and if need be, the Cameroon People’s Democratic Movement [CPDM] path to democracy within the party. The watchword throughout the country was the rejection of imported models. Cameroon must adjust, however, to the new situation. The Yaounde party congress provided an opportunity for us to adjust the national political life to the evolving world; that is, to the march toward pluralism. [passage omitted]

At present, there are about 15 political parties in Cameroon. I will therefore say that, in general, I have every reason to be satisfied because of the attitudes of Cameroonians, the majority displayed by most Cameroonians in the creation of parties. Once the parties were created, however, we have noted for a few weeks now some sign of agitation, disturbances, and intent to create disorder. I will, however, stress that this is not attributable to the majority of Cameroonians. The overwhelming majority of Cameroonians want nothing but peace.

Indeed, I know my compatriots have problems. They are hit by economic problems. I also know there is the media influence. When you turn on your TV and monitor a foreign station, you will only see scuffles, marches, and burning cars. The world is shaken by agitation, which unfortunately also affects our country. I repeat, however, that the current agitation is instigated by minority groups. [passage omitted]

I will say this to my compatriots: We have decided together to move to an advanced stage of democracy. Let us not frustrate the march toward democracy! Let us remain calm and respect law and order! All will be well for everyone! As far as I am concerned, as the head of state who has sworn to protect the Constitution, I can assure everyone that I will see to the enforcement of law and order. You cannot do anything amid chaos. You can foster neither democracy nor economic development.

We must protect the lives and property of Cameroonians. We must protect the property of the foreigners who have placed their trust in Cameroon. How do you expect to attract investors into a country hit by agitation? How can you do anything constructive in a country where vehicles are set on fire and where people spend their time in the streets?

So, I say: Cameroonians, so far you have displayed wisdom. Continue. As far as I am concerned, I will carry out my duty, only my duty, and all my duty with regard to law and order.

[Chinje] Your Excellency, you said a while ago that you were listening to the nation [words indistinct]. During your visit to Paris, you gave your stand on the holding of a national conference and [words indistinct] the general amnesty. Despite this, the current demands being made seem to point to the fact of the necessity for this (?conference). How do you react to these demands?

[Biya] What I know for the moment [words indistinct] that reaction. I explained in Paris the reasons for which [words indistinct] and this conference still seems worthless to me. I will touch on this point again, please. First, if you watch closely, I really do not speak about certain things which concern (?certain) foreign states. If you watch closely, a number of countries decided upon some political option, for example Marxist-Leninist. So, [words indistinct] there was the need to change direction. These are countries whose institutions had practically ceased to function normally. Was Cameroon in that situation? I say no. These are countries where the Constitution stipulated that the party (?play) a leading role in the state. Our Constitution has not provided for this. Rather, the Constitution said [words indistinct] the political stage. If until now there has been a single and united party, it is because Cameroonians had freely chosen to be united to work within one single party. Because they have expressed the desire to go back to a multiparty political system, however, there was no need to change the Constitution. Therefore [words indistinct] in a political crisis in countries where the Constitution did not allow a multiparty political system. That was one of the reasons why those countries held national conferences.

There was another (?problem). These countries in question [words indistinct] democracy, all kinds of freedom and so on and the national conference seems the most appropriate forum to do this. As I said, first of all and within the framework of a united party, we decided [words indistinct] and the National Assembly, which is a constitutional body decided upon the democratic openness and introduced democracy. What is the national conference coming to do? Democracy is already a reality, in particular as I have ...[changes thought] today, people are saying we want a national conference and so on. But I have just announced the elections, and in Paris I even added that if it is to criticize the institutions, to criticize the government’s policy... [changes thought] especially,

Cameroon today has political parties which [words indistinct] today's Cameroon has newspapers, about 40 of them [words indistinct].

So, what is the use of the national conference? We are 12 million people. Who will attend this national conference? How shall we organize it, and who will elect whom? Who will you leave out? How will the campaign be carried? In short, we have institutions. Everything can be achieved within these institutions. So, I am asking the people [words indistinct] to be committed to following the institutions. There is one other legal argument which I used and which is valid. If the national conference is aimed at exercising a kind of sovereignty as was the case in other countries... [changes thought] people this or that minister cannot make a decision until the advice of the national conference. I say this is not in agreement with our Constitution. [passage omitted]

Before creating new institutions, let us first respect the existing ones and let us (?make them function). That is my view. [Passage indistinct] We are under a republican system, we are under a democratic system [words indistinct] there will already enough to do [words indistinct] you know, elections have to be organized and it is expensive to do this. Today we do not have money to waste. [Passage indistinct]. We must be responsible. I want to take this opportunity to tell my compatriots that [words indistinct] that they must demonstrate more responsibility. They should stop all forms of demagoguery [words indistinct]. We certainly have a conception of things, but we do not want the monopolies of several other things. [passage indistinct]

My compatriots of the CDPM have placed their confidence in me. Why should I disappoint them? [Words indistinct] because it is our responsibility to make the democratic game succeed. [passage omitted including indistinct portions].

[Chinje] Your Excellency, we will have the opportunity to dwell on the agitation and the demands [words indistinct]. I would like to go back to your recent visit to Paris, where you announced upcoming elections. First, what elections did you mean? Will they take place very soon, or are they part of a program that you have set for yourself?

[Biya] What I announced is part of a program. I did not elaborate because I wanted to reserve details for my compatriots, for my country. [passage omitted] In the next few days, I will convene an extraordinary session of the National Assembly. I will ask the speaker to convene the session. In accordance with our Constitution, I will submit a number of draft bills, the enactment of which I deem useful now. They include a law on the modification of our Constitution in order to create a post of prime minister. [passage omitted]

Of course, that will not be the only law. As you know, elections are common events—you spoke of elections—which keep democracy alive. I will, therefore, take the opportunity to submit to the same session a draft bill on

the electoral code; that is, a law defining conditions for the election of members of parliament and municipal councillors. The current code was designed under and for a one-party system.

Also, I will submit an amnesty draft law, which has long been ready and which was dealt with at the last session. We could not present all the laws at the same time. We [words indistinct] to familiarize themselves first with the first bills passed by Parliament—the 25 decrees on liberalization. We have always been granting clemency. We cannot, however, do everything on the same day. A political timetable is necessary. In a nutshell, these are the bills designed to speed up reforms, including the creation of the post of prime minister.

Another major decision which I wanted to announce to Cameroonians first—you spoke of elections—is that there will be early legislative elections before the end of this year. Everyone is aware of my respect for our institutions. Under our Constitution, each institution has a determined tenure. Members of the National Assembly are elected for a five-year term. But since political parties have been created, Cameroon's political landscape has changed. As I said earlier, there are about 15 political parties. Perhaps others will be created. It is, therefore, normal for the new political landscape to be reflected in our Parliament. For this reason, we will ask the present National Assembly to agree to curtail its tenure so that the new political organizations coming in the wake of the establishment of multipartyism will be represented in our institutions, notably in the Parliament. This accounts for early elections.

Now, I will sum up: This month, I will ask the speaker to convene an extraordinary session. As soon as the session approves the creation of the post of prime minister, I will appoint an interim prime minister. As a matter of fact, the government will (?also be an interim government), and by the end of the year, we will hold legislative elections to enable the people to vote men of their choice into Parliament and adjust this institution to the new political landscape. Then, I will appoint a substantive prime minister, picked from the party or parties which will have won the majority of seats in Parliament. That is what I wanted to tell my compatriots, something I declined to disclose while I was abroad.

I will simply add this: As we proceed with these tasks, I will ask all Cameroonians to continue to go about their normal activities and refrain from unnecessary agitation to allow the process to go on smoothly and in harmony. [passage omitted]

### **Demonstrators in Bamenda Burn Court House**

AB1104160290 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT  
11 Apr 19

[Text] Yaounde, April 11 (AFP)—Demonstrators in Cameroon set a court house on fire on Thursday in the north-western provincial capital of Bamenda, reliable sources here said. They were staging a march in support

of striking taxi drivers as part of attempts to force the government to agree to the holding of a national conference on the country's political future. They were also protesting against police harassment and the high price of fuel, the sources said.

Witnesses reported that security forces used tear gas when the marchers, braving pouring rain, headed towards the town's administrative district known as "Up Station."

The ruling Democratic Movement of President Paul Biya in turn staged its own "parade for peace" here, with several thousand people urging fellow citizens not to destroy Cameroon. Many parents kept their children away from school because of the march.

In the economic capital Douala, people contacted by phone said the taxi strike had completely paralysed the city of its third day.

Following mounting agitation, Mr. Biya has since December allowed 14 opposition parties to register officially, but he has set his face against a national conference.

The government paper CAMEROON TRIBUNE said Thursday that Mr. Biya might deal with changes to the constitution, nomination of a prime minister and the possibility of bringing forward legislative, presidential and municipal elections when he gave a TV interview in the evening. He might also talk about a general amnesty for all political detainees, as urged by the opposition, the paper said.

## Equatorial Guinea

### Opposition Parties Set Up Coordinating Body

AB1204095791 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT  
11 Apr 91

[Text] Libreville, April 11 (AFP)—Six Equatorial Guinea opposition parties based in Gabon said Thursday they had set up a coordinating body to press military ruler Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to allow multiparty politics in the tiny West African state where he seized power in 1979 and banned all political movements.

The six said their first joint meeting had shown they had closely similar views on the country's "political, economic and social anachronism."

General coordinator Carlos Nsue Otong issued a statement voicing "complete indignation" that Col. Obiang Nguema had refused to meet office-holders of the parties when he was here at the weekend for regional economic summits.

The parties are the National Union Movement, Social Democrat Union, Union for Democracy and Social

Development, Progress Party, Socialist Party, and a group called New Renewal and Concerted Progressiveness.

## Rwanda

### Renewed Rebel Cease-Fire Violations Reported

E11104134090 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1115 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] The Patriotic Front rebels [inkotanyi] and its fighters have once again violated the cease-fire signed on 29 March at N'sele, Zaire, under the auspices of President Mobutu Sese Seko, the mediator. Jean-Francois Nsengiyumva reports:

[Nsengiyumva] The Rwandan Armed Forces' staff this morning announced that the aggressors launched 120-mm shells and fired Katyusha missiles on the night of Sunday, 7 April, against the Maya ward of Vumba commune. The enemy resumed its attacks this morning using the same 120-mm shells and, as usual, operated from Ugandan territory. This fresh violation is further proof that the Patriotic Front is deliberately blocking the process towards the return of peace which was launched on 29 March under the mediation of the Zairian head of state, and which is being hailed by the whole world.

The most recent manifestation of support for the process is that from the U.S. State Department. In a communique published on 1 April, the U.S. State Department said the United States is happy with the cease-fire accord between the Rwandan Government and the Patriotic Front and hails the successful mediation of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. We call on the parties involved, the communique continued, to respect the cease-fire terms so that security and stability can be restored in Rwanda. In defiance of the international community, however, the Patriotic Front continues to provoke the Rwandan Armed Forces by launching rocket attacks on some communes of Ruhengeri prefecture, and all this from Ugandan territory.

## Zaire

### Rwandan Colonel Arrested for 'Subversion'

AB1004140891 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 9 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although Zaire originally sent troops to help the neighboring Government of Rwanda when rebels invaded it last October, President Mobutu has since tried to steer a middle course. The regional heads of state appointed him as mediator, and in late March Rwandan Government and the rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] signed a cease-fire in Zaire but now, in a curious twist to the story, the Zairian Government has arrested a senior officer from the Rwandan Army who

seems to have turned up in Zaire unofficially. From Kinshasa Bosongo Boyemi telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] A Rwandan colonel, (Allayah Simba), was arrested in the town of (Rutshuru) which is in the northern Kivu District of Zaire bordering Rwanda. According to the ELIMA newspaper, he was apprehended by commando forces on charges of subversion and violation of the neighborly relations between Zaire and Rwanda.

The paper reports that the colonel was stopped while he was travelling in an Army vehicle along with his deputy and an armed bodyguard. None of them, apparently, possessed a passport or travel documents. According to

the paper, the purpose of their clandestine trip into Zaire was to visit people who acted as informants for the Rwandans and give them some dollars. It is believed that this money was to be used to bribe young Tutsi refugees and stop them from joining the rebel Patriotic Front.

The Rwandan Government has denied all knowledge of the matter and sources in Kigali said the Colonel was acting on his own initiative. The paper claims that this is not an isolated incident and adds that members of the Rwandan Army are regularly to be seen in the Zairian border town of Goma in full military dress and armed while they stop and frisk anyone they suspect of being an RPF collaborator. [end recording]

## Djibouti

### Opposition Leader Reportedly Arrested

AB1204085891 Paris AFP in English 2110 GMT  
11 Apr 91

[Text] Djibouti, April 11 (AFP)—Djibouti opposition figure Mohamed Moussa Kahin, who formed a Movement for Unity and Democracy a year ago this month, has been arrested because he planned to organize a demonstration which could have disturbed public order, the Interior Ministry said here Thursday. Mr. Kahin was picked up on Tuesday [9 April] and placed in "administrative internment", the ministry said. The demonstration planned for early next week after the end of the Moslem holy month of Ramadan would have been "untimely", it added.

His movement is illegal, but he recently tried to open an office for it here. Djibouti's ruling and only legal party, the People's Movement for Progress, last month decided against any moves to political pluralism.

## Ethiopia

### EPLF Says 1,100 Killed at Beylul 4-6 Apr

EA1204103991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad  
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Excerpt] It has been learned that during the attack by the heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Army at Beylul and its surroundings, more than 2,700 soldiers were put out of action, more than 1,000 light and medium weapons were captured, and three tanks were burned. The details of the soldiers who were put out of action are as follows: 1,100 soldiers were killed, 100 captured, and the other 1,500 soldiers fled in disarray into the desert. As can be recalled, the heroic army of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] liberated Bera'isole and Beylul during its attack on 4 and 6 April.

### MiG Shot Down in South Denakil 1 Apr

EA1104171191 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad  
Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Excerpt] According to some late news we have received, it has been learned that the anti-aircraft units of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLF] shot down one MiG-23 on the Wade front, south Denakil, on 1 April 1991. The military aircraft was shot down when the EPLF destroyed the enemy force stationed on the Wade front during fighting from 31 March to 2 April on the Wade front. The aircraft fell at Beylul, and its pilot was rescued by a helicopter after he dropped by parachute. [passage omitted]

## EPRDF Rebels Report Nejo Town Taken

EA1204103491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian  
People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic  
0400 GMT 12 Apr 91

[Text] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] popular army continues its operations to free the whole of Welega administrative area from the Workers Party of Ethiopia Army under the codename 'Campaign for Liberation and Equality'. Our army has continued its operations since 9 April with an attack on the Dergue's 28th Army Division based in western Welega.

In the fighting so far, our army has gained control of the town of Nejo which was under enemy control. Ten tanks were seized and one tank destroyed, as well as four ZU-23 heavy weapons, one 122-mm. and one 107-mm artillery piece. In addition, many vehicles, more than 800 tank shells, BM rocket launchers, and MDF rifle grenades were confiscated. It will be recalled that the heroic EPRDF popular army recently gained control of the town of Gimbi. The fighting continues and we shall reveal the news received from time to time. [passage omitted]

## Kenya

### Peace-Keeping Force in Kuwait Considered

EA1204113591 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
1000 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] The Kenya Government is considering to send a peace-keeping force to monitor peace process along the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border. Disclosing this, the minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, said the request for the peace-keeping force was made by the secretary general of the UN, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, to all member states of the UN body. Mr. Ndolo Ayah said that Kenya was a great believer in peace, which prompted her to promote and maintain peace within the country and outside. He was speaking to the Egyptian ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Marawan Badr, who called on him at his office [on 10 April]

### AFP Interviews Jailed Magazine Editor

AB0704111991 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT  
7 Apr 91

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Nairobi, April 7 (AFP)—Magazine editor Gitobu Imanyara shuffles through the prison yard, wearing a khaki T-shirt, shorts and sandals, and blinking in the sunlight he is deprived of in his solitary cell.

Mr. Imanyara, awarded the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers' Golden Quill prize this year for his "remarkable contribution to press freedom," is in custody awaiting trial for sedition.



He stands accused of publishing an editorial on tribalism in his Nairobi *LAW MONTHLY* "with the intention of bringing into hatred or contempt or exciting disaffection against the government of Kenya."

On Friday he refused to plead to the charges, though the court entered a not guilty plea anyway. "I refused to plead because those charges are legally and constitutionally flawed," he told an AFP correspondent who visited him at Nairobi's Kamiti prison.

What really raised the government's hackles, he said, was that he published the manifesto of an opposition party led by former vice-president Oginga Odinga, which the government has refused to legalise.

"That's what they questioned me about when I was picked up, not about the tribalism article," he said.

The authorities last week finally turned down Mr. Odinga's application to register a new party, the National Democratic Party, that would have ended the ruling Kenya African National Union's monopoly on politics.

Kenya was rocked by anti-government riots in July triggered by the arrests of two leading multi-party campaigners, former cabinet ministers Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia.

The failure of Mr. Odinga's bid to bring multi-party democracy to Kenya, a one-party state since 1982, could trigger further unrest, a Western diplomat said.

"It will drive the opposition underground instead of giving them a legal forum to express their views," the diplomat said. Mr. Odinga, a septuagenarian whose son Raila is also a political detainee, said he would continue the struggle.

Paul Muite, a human rights lawyer who has been suspended from his duties as chairman of the Law Society of Kenya for appealing to the government to legalise Mr. Odinga's party, said: "The situation is explosive. With repression like that, the lid could blow off any time. Ordinary people expect change. You can't keep jailing your critics and get away with it for ever."

Mr. Imanyara has been behind bars for his opinions several times. At 37, he considers himself a veteran of the struggle for democracy.

"Eight months ago I was held in a windowless cell of the psychiatric wing here," he said. "It was filthy and squalid. This time it's not so bad. They're treating me decently and bringing me medicine for my migraine. The worst thing is that I'm in solitary confinement."

"But I haven't had any books from outside yet because they all have to be vetted first and it takes time. Two books I received from England, 'Move Your Shadow' by South African author Joseph Lelyveld, and a book by a Chinese writer, were sent back."

"One thing that's keeping me going is the pressure from outside," Mr. Imanyara said.

The United States appealed to Nairobi to release him shortly after his arrest on March 1. The London-based International Press Institute and the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers also lodged strong protests.

"There's no chance of a fair trial in this country under this government," said Mr. Imanyara, trained as a lawyer. "If I'm tried, I'll be jailed for years. The only hope is that outside pressure will force them to withdraw the charges."

President Daniel arap Moi has criticized Western countries for meddling in Kenya's internal affairs. But many opposition figures welcome international calls for greater respect for human rights.

"Recent statements by Western aid donors and by the European Parliament saying that aid should be linked with democracy and human rights are a great encouragement," Mr. Muite said. "One gets the feeling that time is running out for a country like Kenya."

Amnesty International has expressed concern that four other dissidents on trial here who it said were believed to have made false confessions under torture could receive heavy prison terms.

"The government's record of silencing critics by means of torture and unfair trials makes us fear that these four prisoners of conscience may soon be jailed for up to 10 years simply for peacefully expressing their views," the human rights watchdog said in London. The four are charged with holding a "seditious" meeting in a bar and possessing "seditious publications."

#### \* KANU Leaders Reject Multiparty System

911F08741 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English  
23 Feb 91 p 16

[Article by Evans Luseno]

[Text] Kenya would not waver from its chartered course which is geared towards improving the welfare of its people as embodied in the Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity, the Elgeyo Marakwet District Kanu branch chairman, Mr. Nicholas Biwott has said.

Mr. Biwott, who is also the Minister for Energy noted that the introduction of a multi-party system in the country is not a solution to the political, economic and social woes plaguing developing countries.

He warned outsiders who are colluding with a few misguided Kenyans to cause chaos in the country that their evil intentions would not succeed as Kenyans were more united than ever before.

Mr. Biwott, who was addressing Kerio University Students Association at the Tambach High School, said:

"Our solution to the economic problems is hard work on our farms in order to sustain food security—as we expand our public and private sectors so as to absorb more youth in gainful employment."

Mr. Biwott called upon students to guard against subversives out to use them as a platform to spread unpopular and unworkable policies in Kenya.

And in Mombasa, the branch chairman Sharraf Nassir, has accused a few rich people in the country of brewing chaos by making demands for political changes.

The Mombasa party supremo named Mr. Oginga Odinga and his advisers as among those misleading the Kenyan public by calling for a multi-party system in the country, adding that the few rich people think that if there were changes they would get richer while the poor people would become poorer.

Mr. Nassir urged such people to learn from what is happening in the world—and gave Somalia and Liberia as examples adding that Kenya would not like to see bloodshed among its people.

He said that Mr. Odinga will never be trusted by Kenyans.

Mr. Nassir, who is also the Assistant Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Member of Parliament for Mvita, said that people in the country had lost the respect they had for Odinga.

The branch chairman advised Mr. Odinga to take care of his age and health. Mr. Nassir was addressing a press conference. He criticised the current issue of FINANCE magazine and its promotion of the multi-party system.

Mr. Nassir said that Kenyans are rejecting the multi-party system, not for fear of being defeated but because of concern for the security of our lives and future generations.

Leaders in South Nyanza District have rooted their feet in the Kenya African National Union (KANU) and strongly condemned any move by some elements of doom who have been advocating for pluralism in the country, writes Joseph Ngome.

The 10 district Members of Parliament, Kanu officials and local administrative officers have repeatedly told the people to remain solidly behind the ruling party. Kanu, the leaders say, was the origin of the Kenya Government and has remained the mainstay of Kenya's socio-politic and economic development.

### Tanzania

#### President Says Multiparty Debate 'Must Continue'

E10904222591 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service  
in Swahili 0400 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has said that it is not true that the government has barred

any individual or group or any institution from participating in the debate on whether Tanzania should adopt a multiparty or single-party system. President Mwinyi said: The widespread rumors among some citizens, and disseminated by the foreign media, that the government has stopped individuals, groups of people or institutions from debating the issue were misleading. Comrade Mwinyi said that the government and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party, CCM] have allowed individuals, groups and various institutions to debate the issue. He said the debate was the right of every Tanzanian, and stressed that the debate must continue.

He said that the commission he had formed to coordinate the debate did not mean that the public should cease the debate. He said the perpetuation of the debate among individuals, groups, and institutions would enable the commission to collect more opinions from the people. But Comrade Mwinyi said: This debate must be continued and carried out according to the country's laws. He said the discussions being undertaken by various groups in the country must have full regard for the constitutions of such groups, and if such groups have not been registered or wish to debate issues outside their constitutions such as changes, then they must seek government approval.

Elaborating on the issue last night before he left the country for a six-day visit to two European countries—the Netherlands and Belgium—President Mwinyi said, however:

[Begin Mwinyi recording] I wish to reiterate, however, that no one has been banned from the discussion. Those who wish to discuss these issues, if their constitutions allow them, then they should proceed with their seminars, they should continue with their debates. They do not need my approval. [end recording]

Addressing reporters at the Dar es Salaam International Airport, President Mwinyi said that the discussions on the multiparty or single-party set-up must not be manipulated to wage a campaign, but rather they should be fora for making proposals which would later be presented to the presidential commission which is coordinating opinion on the debate.

President Mwinyi said even the CCM was not permitted to carry out a campaign during the debates aimed at soliciting support from the citizens. He said the issue of campaigns was not relevant at present, adding that this was not the right time for campaigns. This will come later. He said mudslinging campaigns and campaigns for trading insults at each other during the discussions were undignified and were contrary to the ideology of Tanzania.

Touching on his visits to Netherlands and Belgium, President Mwinyi said that while in those countries he would strive to persuade nationals from the two states to come and invest in Tanzania. President Mwinyi said that he would assure those nationals that their assets will

be safe in Tanzania, as Tanzania is one of those countries on the African Continent with exemplary peace.

#### **Minister Promises Reward for Narcotics Information**

*EA0604213091 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service  
in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Apr 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Comrade Augustine Mrema, the interior minister, has promised a reward of 10,000 shillings to any citizen who gives information that will enable the government to arrest people involved in trading drugs, bhanghi [cannabis sativa], and mirungi [catha edulis forskal] in the country. The minister made the pledge today when he was addressing the citizens at the culmination of parents' week celebrations, which were observed at the regional level at the 14th Subdistrict in Temeke District.

He said that if such evils were ignored, it would be difficult for the nation's parents to control the conduct and behavior of the youth, who constitute the future of the nation.

Comrade Mrema also pledged a reward of 1,000 shillings to any citizen who reveals the secrets surrounding the businessmen who make a racket out of having beer, saying that if the practice is allowed to take root in society, children will make a habit of thieving. Comrade Mrema also decried the habit of some parents who use dirty language while riding public transport. He said that the habit constitutes a lack of accountability in upbringing. On defense, Comrade Mrema said his ministry will not hesitate to take stern measures against the area secretaries who have not yet carried out the government directive requiring them to build sub-police stations in their areas by February this year.



**Paris Paper Interviews Foreign Minister Botha**

PM0904080091 Paris LE FIGARO in French  
5 Apr 91 p 5

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by Renaud Girard in Capetown; date not given]

[Text] [Girard] After a 30-year boycott, the International Olympic Committee is contemplating inviting South Africa to the Barcelona Olympics provided there is a rapid normalization of sporting relations with the other African states. Does the government intend to encourage this process?

[Botha] The South African Government does not interfere in the administration of sport. But it hopes for this reintegration into the international sporting community. It is vital that all South Africans, brought together in one team, are able to participate in the competition together. A government like mine can change the laws and abolish the last vestiges of apartheid, but we cannot change hearts and minds.

[Girard] Does South Africa want to join the OAU?

[Botha] We are ready to do so. But there are still some African states which are hostile to that and OAU membership is not absolutely vital to us. Our position in the international community has progressed in such a way that we can say that our isolation is now a thing of the past.

[Girard] With how many African states do you now have relations?

[Botha] We have extensive and friendly relations with 12 African countries. Our trade with the continent has doubled in two years. Even Libya, the only country to openly refuse to trade with us, imports our products indirectly.

[Girard] What do you think of the attitude of Western governments which seem to behave toward Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Mandela as if the government had two leaders?

[Botha] I do not think that impression reflects the real situation. It is probably due to the great publicity given by the media to meetings between President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela. To remove the obstacles to the normalization of relations between the government and the African National Congress [ANC], many working meetings have had to be held. The ANC demanded the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners; we demanded the principle of abandoning the armed struggle. We have reached agreement on all these points. With the other groups involved, such obstacles did not exist.

There are many other important leaders in this country, aside from Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela. Chief Buthelezi is a leading political figure and the leader of a very big community. Many whites follow him. The Inkhata Freedom Party is a multiracial party! There is

also the Democratic Party, the Labor Party, and so forth. The new Constitution cannot be decided by just two parties and two leaders!

[Girard] Do you think you have a chance of convening that conference soon?

[Botha] We are ready. But the ANC does not seem to be quite ready.

[Girard] The ANC is waiting for the actual release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles....

[Botha] For us, the principle of a constitutional conference is not open to debate. But I understand the viewpoint of the ANC which wants to see all exiles return and the political prisoner question fully settled.

[Girard] Why does the government not openly state that it is in favor of "one man one vote"?

[Botha] We uphold the principle of universal suffrage in which ethnic group and color will clearly no longer play any role!

[Girard] So, is that "one man one vote"?

[Botha] Yes, it is one man one vote.

[Girard] Are your voters aware that the country might soon have a black president?

[Botha] It might just as easily be a white president! It is strange, every time I talk with Europeans, I observe that they are unable to rid themselves of this way of thinking in terms of black and white. I recently explained to a European foreign minister that we were opening our party (the National Party, in power since 1948—LE FIGARO editor's note) to all South Africans. He immediately replied: "But are you not afraid that the blacks will take control of your party?" We can only become a majority party if a large number of blacks join us and our aim is to become a majority party.

[Girard] But so far very few blacks have joined....

[Botha] Very few. It is just beginning. We have already received a large number of telegrams of support. We even have to change the rules of this party which is a federal party, with the agreement of our four federations (the Cape, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange provinces). There is no doubt that the majority of blacks support De Klerk's policy.

[Girard] What do you think of the plan by the Conservative Party (leader of the parliamentary opposition—LE FIGARO editor's note) to form a white state on part of the republic's territory?

[Botha] It is a futile dream! There is not a single district in South Africa in which the whites are in a majority. This means that, if they want to achieve their objectives, they must find land. It is simply impossible in practice.

In addition, it is a way of trying to shirk your responsibilities. It is part of the whites' old fear of being swallowed up by the blacks and of seeing their country fall into decline like many other African states. But it is a fear not a policy. A self-respecting policy cannot disregard reality!

[Girard] Your secretary of state has publicly apologized for apartheid. Was that an individual initiative or your party's stance?

[Botha] Our position is that apartheid has not worked. We all make mistakes. The ANC has made mistakes too. So has Inkhata. All parties make mistakes at some time. Our attitude now is to say: The past is the past. Let it rest in peace. And let us work together for a new future.

[Girard] Many of your white compatriots are worried about the future. Some are considering emigrating to Australia. What do you say to them to reassure them?

[Botha] Those who left are starting to return. The number of white immigrants now exceeds the number of white emigrants. The former increased from 2,500 to 10,000 between 1988 and 1990. The only thing I can say to those who want to leave is: "Go! Waste your money and you will soon come back because the grass is not greener on the other side." Our international isolation is now over. The big question is now an internal one. We must arrive at a constitution which guarantees fundamental human rights—freedom of speech, of religion, and of property, and so forth. Violence among the black factions must end. Otherwise, the world will lose interest in us and will no longer invest. The spell will be broken. And Mr. Mandela shares our views on that. Everybody is talking only of the constitution. But the most important thing is the economy. Without a strong economy which provides jobs, the new Constitution would have no value.

[Girard] Are you satisfied with the attitude of Western governments toward you?

[Botha] We are very happy with the attitude of the EEC which has lifted sanctions on investments and has said that it will shortly lift other sanctions. Things are different with the United States. There is Congress. President Bush wants to lift sanctions, but, in the United States, apartheid has become an internal political issue. The loss of our trade with the United States has been compensated for by the diversification of our industry and commerce. With Europe, sanctions have virtually disappeared. The Europeans have a better understanding of Africa. Their business circles know that we are the best focal point on the continent for exports and investments.

[Girard] What do you expect from France?

[Botha] We were very happy with the Mitterrand-De Klerk meeting. We were very impressed by the French President's lofty views and how well informed he was about African problems. The French Government could

encourage investment and bank loans here or join our development projects in the neighboring countries of southern Africa.

[Girard] Do you think that the Western countries treated you unfairly in the past?

[Botha] I understand the reasons for their previous attitude. But, frankly, I think they were unfair. Sanctions delayed change. And they harmed us. Not in trade terms, but in investment terms. And investment means economic growth. And growth means jobs. We have not experienced the growth we should have had throughout the eighties. That all increased the rise in unemployment and crime in the black community and provided food for the Conservative Party's ideas.

[Girard] You have friends in southern Africa, like Jonas Savimbi (leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] which has been fighting a guerrilla war against the communist government for 15 years—LE FIGARO editor's note). Have you dropped them?

[Botha] No. And we reached an agreement with the Luanda government on troop withdrawals to match our withdrawal from Namibia. We told UNITA: "It is a historic opportunity for you to achieve peace. Seize it." And that is exactly what is happening. The peace process in Angola is virtually irreversible. Of course, we were no longer supplying Savimbi with arms, but we have not withdrawn our support from him. It is just that we also have excellent relations with President dos Santos.

[Girard] An IMF exploratory mission came here last month. What did you tell Mr. Camdessus, its director general?

[Botha] I argued for support from the international financial community for all states in the region. Southern Africa has extraordinary advantages: roads, railroads, ports, water, electricity, agriculture, natural resources, technology.... I am in favor of a southern African economic community along the lines of the EEC. I have discussed that with all heads of state. They all agree. Now that the ideologies of apartheid and communism have collapsed, we have a historic opportunity to form a partnership with Europe.

[Girard] Do you think you will be able to join the IMF?

[Botha] Yes, because we have the means of satisfying its demands, however difficult it is.

[Girard] Do you think that the Afrikaaner Dom—the Afrikaaners' culture—is now in danger?

[Botha] No. Quite the reverse. It is growing stronger. No political party is advocating the disappearance of the Afrikaans language. The ANC respects it. Its use is spreading within the colored community. Now that Afrikaans is no longer associated with apartheid, it will spread.

[Girard] Are you not afraid of seeing your community dominated by the black majority?

[Botha] I do not see the future like that. I see a future in which the majority of blacks and whites would realize that they are vital to each other.

[Girard] How long will that take?

[Botha] You cannot build a nation overnight. The important thing is that we have started. We are laying the foundations: In two or three years' time, we will have a Constitution. An English editorialist recently said that if violence did not end in South Africa, the country's future was likely to be worse than before. For the black leaders, the violence also has a deterrent role. They now know that it is together that we must end it and that it is together that we must build the economy. The ANC has substantially changed its economic doctrine. Just a year ago, they were talking of nothing but nationalizations. Now, that is no longer an objective for them. They are only seeking the most effective way of creating the necessary wealth to fund housing and education. I think that there will be a day when we agree on a program and when we will be able to form a government of national reconciliation and national interest.

#### **Buthelezi Article on ANC Struggle for Power**

MB1104163091 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 11 Apr 91 p 6

[Article by Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, entitled: "ANC Clearly Wants All the Power—On Its Own Terms"]

[Excerpts] The African National Congress (ANC), in alliance with the South African Communist Party (SACP), last week publicly turned on SA [South African] government leaders, the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), the KwaZulu Police, sections of the SA Police and Defence Force, citizens of the Zulu nation who uphold their traditional rights and various others too numerous to mention here.

All had been singled out and stood accused and condemned by the ANC/SACP of various onerous charges.

The ANC/SACP see themselves as faultless champions of peace, of course, and therefore insist that their perceived adversaries be marginalised or eliminated in one way or another. [passage omitted]

This week, in an amazing turn-around, ANC deputy president Dr Nelson Mandela is said to claim that their demands have been "overblown" (not by them, naturally). He chose an audience of diplomats, academics, human rights lawyers, party activists and selected journalists to lead this breathtaking news to a worried nation.

They are, they say "flexible" on their ultimatum "if the government reacts positively ...." What is the difference between what was said last week and this week?

Nevertheless, the uninitiated to these kinds of revolutionary power games are now sighing with relief. Compromise is in the air! Is it? I seem to remember the same kind of tactics being used when they first championed nationalisation, scared the wits out of everybody who is not a socialist, and then appeared to back off.

So do we take the ANC/SACP seriously, or not?

The facts are that one minute there were hopes of lasting ANC/IFP peace agreements, and of future multiparty negotiations. In political terms barely an hour has passed and the ANC/SACP has stopped the clock.

Many thought differences, to a certain extent, had been shelved insofar as we could extend hands of cooperation all round in working together to put SA and all its people first. It was felt there were enough of us committed to peace and negotiation. I thought so.

Things were not perfect (they were, indeed, fragile) but we had hopefully made a positive start. The ANC/SACP then launched, in its open letter to the president, what was literally a Scud missile into the whole extremely delicate peace/negotiation process.

They now say their actions were designed to "jolt South Africa out of complacency".

To me their agenda is quite obvious. They want power and they want it on their terms.

Sticking your head up and daring to face the ANC/SACP head-on, to question them, is seen by some as suicide, foolhardy or treacherous. Do not rock the boat, they say. How passe to even whisper fears of Marxist hardliners in the midst of the ANC calling the shots!

Do we wait and see? Wait and find out—when it is too late? Must we keep silent?

If the name of the ANC/SACP game is dissipating the energies that others need to work for the good of the nation, they win. They are streets ahead when it comes to the political posturing that I had thought would, quite naturally, come later when we squared up in real negotiations.

The trouble is, striking hard bargains for the political advantages you believe to be in the best interests of the country are one thing. Causing instability and anxiety and playing with people's lives, for naked party-political gain, is another matter.

So, instead of being able to get on with saving lives and jointly devising the kind of government, national identity and stability that we all can respect and enjoy, we must stop and respond to the blasts of the ANC/SACP alliance.

The alliance has, as the saying goes, thrown all their toys out of their pram. They will not play until the targets of their angst give in. Do we indulge them, or do we not? The people of SA must think very seriously about this

because it does not only involve their outrage now aimed at elements of the government, the IFP, the KwaZulu Police etc., (to quote their document).

Let me first of all say the concern of the IFP is that they are wasting not only our time but the time of every South African, regardless of race, creed or colour, who wants to proceed with, among other things, dismantling apartheid and establishing a reconciled society with democratic safeguards for all.

Their attacks do not scare the IFP. We have long been accustomed to their tactics and strategies. Others are not. The ANC/SACP alliance is, pure and simply, engaged in a battle for political supremacy. That is the long and short of it.

The IFP's worry is for SA as a whole. The consequences of the ANC/SACP blundering could have far-reaching and disastrous results. When I warn of civil war I do not do so because it sounds catchy and makes headlines. I spell out gut-wrenching realities.

On Tuesday an editorial in *BUSINESS DAY* accused me of "raising the temperature of the national debate" because I warned that proposed negotiations might not recover from power grabbing attempts by the ANC/SACP to thwart the whole process. To say that the black mamba has poisonous fangs does not imply that I am going to inject the poison into its fangs.

I did not say I or the IFP would pull out of negotiations. I said the actions of the ANC/SACP alliance had created a crisis because they had made impossible demands and set a ridiculous time-scale within which their demands had to be met. SA would suffer as a result.

*BUSINESS DAY*, it appears, believes the "stakes" are too high for "any player to destroy the peace process willfully". By implication does this mean *BUSINESS DAY* recognises that the ANC/SACP are indeed just playing political games and that if everybody else keeps "cool heads" talks will go "their faltering way ..."?

In other words, for heaven's sake pander to the ANC/SACP and what ever you do, do not ruffle their feathers by talking back or really taking them seriously? Must we all play along?

The IFP has been working hard in trying to arrange joint peace rallies with the ANC. Within days of a meeting between myself and Dr Mandela, the ANC cancelled joint peace talks arranged for April 11. I express my deep concern and *BUSINESS DAY* says I am being "petulant".

The ANC/SACP based much of their open letter on their concern about the horrendous violence which is causing such pain and misery throughout SA.

A pity they did not have this in mind when they launched their "armed struggle", decided to "deprive" Inkatha of its base and "eliminate" opponents, went ahead with mass mobilisation, supported the actions of

civic associations in targeting councillors and started creating a network of "self-defence" units.

The IFP has had more than 150 of its branch leaders systematically assassinated and thousands of its members murdered and maimed in recent years. It shares the ANC/SACP's recently expressed abhorrence of the senseless mayhem. It equally condemns the terror to which so many have been subjected, regardless of party-political affiliation, and is openly ashamed that some of its members have been caught up, along with others, in the perpetuation of this carnage.

We do not, however, care to use this horror to score political points and to shift blame. We want it to stop and it will not if the ANC/SACP postpones peace talks, as it has done.

Space does not permit a detailed rejoinder to the ANC/SACP's attack on the IFP and its attempt to place culpability at our feet and those of Zulu citizens who carry traditional weapons—among others.

We found it interesting that the ANC/SACP found it necessary to point out in their open letter that they are having difficulty in recruiting members, and that they resent the IFP's stature as a "major player on the political arena...." This, perhaps more than anything else, gives their game away.

A view has been expressed that a senior source in the ANC's NC told the *SOWETAN*'s political correspondent that the future of the country and of negotiations can no longer be driven only by apparent friendship between President F.W. de Klerk and Dr Mandela.

This reminded me of the cordiality, warmth and friendship that has existed between me and the deputy president of the ANC, which spans four decades. We were closeted in a Durban hotel for nearly six hours on March 30. I cannot therefore associate the somersault implied in the open letter with Dr Mandela. [passage omitted]

A delegation from Maritzburg forced the deputy president to change his mind. In Umtata a few weeks later, Dr Mandela told chiefs there that those who persuaded him not to go almost "throttled" him.

Is this a repetition of that, I ask myself, because there was agreement between Dr Mandela, myself and President de Klerk that we should meet to discuss the violence once Dr Mandela had returned from West Africa. To me, the most natural thing after the deputy president cancelled the West African tour, would have been to ask for a date from President de Klerk for the three of us to meet to discuss the violence. Where is my "petulance" in all this?



### **Buthelezi on Mandela Statement on Relations**

*MB1104073591 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says only Inkatha's Central Committee and the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive could take the steps needed to rectify the relationship between the two organizations. Buthelezi has strongly criticized the ANC's ultimatum to the government and its attacks on Inkatha, which he says could lead to civil war in South Africa. He was reacting to a state television news bulletin which quoted ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela as saying he wishes to maintain his relationship with Buthelezi. Buthelezi says the top leaders of both organizations should meet, and not just the two leaders themselves.

### **Mandela Notes Opposition to Ultimatum**

*MB1104213091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2021 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[By Connie Molusi]

[Text] Johannesburg April 10 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela on Wednesday [10 April] night launched a scathing attack on the media, accusing it of talking of peace but promoting the status quo.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the National African Federated Transport Organisation (NAFTO) in Johannesburg, Mr Mandela charged the media was seeking to destroy an organisation that had taken the initiative to persuade black people it was possible for South Africa to resolve its problems through peaceful means.

But, there were serious problems, which were likely to shatter the dreams that many people had of peaceful change.

Mr Mandela said the ANC had decided to start dialogue with the government knowing there was no easy walk to freedom.

The events following the open letter to State President F.W. de Klerk could only be described as a flurry of conditioned responses from a group of people certain that the ANC had no right to express its views candidly, he charged.

"We are expected to ignore objective conditions of death and destruction of our people. We will continue to speak out and to assert our democratic right to question, not the least of which is the destruction to the life and limb of the most oppressed in our country."

Mr Mandela said it was an ANC belief that there could be no success in efforts to build a new South Africa if business people left the country and there were no investments.

He said NAFTO had made a dramatic advance in the involvement of blacks in the transport sector.

"Historically, transportation has been the preserve of the South African Government and white business."

The ANC was engaged in a major effort to establish itself as a legal entity with a mass based and democratic organisational structure, he said.

"The character of our struggle for national liberation has been shaped by mass resistance against the most oppressive and brutal state machinery which consciously sought to underdevelop the majority in the country."

He said apartheid has ordained blacks to listen and obey the decrees of a white minority no matter how irrational and demeaning, but blacks had nurtured a democratic spirit through courage and sacrifice.

"Even while we are grieving and angered at the loss of life, we must acknowledge the achievement of progressive economic efforts which empower our people," Mr Mandela added.

He said the acquisition of technical knowledge and skills was essential to the upliftment of black communities as the achievement of equal opportunities would have no meaning if the downtrodden were not able to grasp new advantages.

Mr Mandela added his alarm at the high rate of deaths on the South African roads and urged NAFTO to use its experience to ensure road safety standards were met.

### **AZAPO: Call for Resignations 'Meaningless'**

*MB1104144591 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1400 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] says the ANC's [African National Congress] call for the resignation of the ministers of defense and law and order is meaningless because township violence will continue anyway. AZAPO's publicity secretary, Strini Moodley, says even if Defense Minister Magnus Malan and Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok resigned tomorrow, the violence will continue because it's a vital part of the government's strategy. Moodley says AZAPO has always demanded the resignation of the entire government so as to allow the broad liberation movement to set up a constituent assembly.

### **People's Party Finds ANC Ultimatum 'Disturbing'**

*MB1104072191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0253 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg April 9 SAPA—The leader of the National People's Party (NPP), Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said in his reaction that the African National Congress's [ANC] ultimatum to the government was disturbing because it presented the negotiation process with its first real crisis. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Tuesday [10 Apr] night. He

said his party was disappointed with the latest turn of events because both President F. W. de Klerk and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela had already sacrificed a great deal for South Africa. Mr Rajbansi said the right of every party to be represented at the negotiating table should not be negotiable and that minority rights should be protected.

### **Breytenbach: ANC 'Thread' in 'All' Violence**

*MB0904174291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1658 GMT 9 Apr 91*

[Text] Parliament April 9 SAPA—A single golden thread ran through all the violence in South Africa: the direct or indirect action of the African National Congress [ANC], the deputy minister of defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said on Tuesday [9 April].

Speaking during the first reading debate on the budget, he said this was the same ANC which now blamed the government for the violence.

The ANC's call last week for the resignations of the ministers of defence and of law and order, General Magnus Malan and Mr Adriaan Vlok, was "silly."

They were two of the most honourable and dedicated ministers.

Mr Breytenbach said the violence in South Africa was unacceptable and had to stop immediately.

The renewal and reform needed an atmosphere of stability.

He was "sick and tired" of some accusations by the ANC and the SA [South African] Communist Party.

SACP Secretary-General Mr Joe Slovo was "just as verkrampt [ultraconservative]" as certain members of the Conservative Party and the ANC should see whether it should not rid itself of such "jackals" as Mr Slovo and Mr Chris Hani (head of MK [Spear of the Nation], the ANC's military wing).

Mr Patrick McKenzie (LP [Labor Party] Bonteheuwel) said "so-called white people" would have to make sacrifices now to benefit later.

He didn't think the masses of Bonteheuwel supported ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela's pronouncements.

### **Treurnicht on ANC's Commitment to 'Domination'**

*MB1004155091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1431 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Parliament April 10 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] would use any means at its disposal to gain power, the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said on Wednesday [10 April].

Speaking during the budget debate he said if the the ANC could achieve total domination through negotiation it would, and failing that would resort to terror to achieve the same aim.

He suggested that the negotiating process would proceed faster and consensus reached quicker if the ANC was not included.

The ANC's manifesto for a new South Africa was a blueprint for suicide.

The latest ANC ultimatum showed the organisation's commitment to total domination.

The organisation called for the disbanding of all counterinsurgency units while it was not contemplating breaking up its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

It was also calling for a ban on the carrying of traditional weapons but was not prepared to lay down its AK-47's with which much of the killing was done.

If police were not allowed to use live rounds to disperse mobs what were they to use, fireworks? he asked.

"The ANC has an obsession with power ... military power, political power and economic power over all of South Africa.

"While the ANC speaks of peace its members continue with intimidation and killing continues while its military might is built up overseas."

Even ANC Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela would be surprised if the ANC demands were met.

The National Party would break up if it gave in to the ultimatums leading to even more political chaos.

By issuing the ultimatum the ANC was trying to dramatise its role in the negotiation process.

It was inconceivable the government was prepared to go into negotiations with an albatross such as the ANC around its neck.

If the ANC could not control the government it would conduct a smear campaign against it.

"You cannot build a nation by giving away its rights."

"Can the government plan for a peaceful South Africa with a terrorist organisation?" he asked.

### **ANC Prepares for Alleged Inkatha Attacks**

*MB1104201591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2017 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Sharpeville Apr 11 SAPA—An Inkatha "war cabinet", operating in the Transvaal, has planned an attack any moment now against the ANC [African

National Congress] in five Vaal townships, an African National Congress leader in Sharpeville alleged on Thursday.

As a result of information at its disposal, the ANC on Wednesday night set up "defence units" in the five townships, a tense and exhausted chairman of the ANC branch in Sharpeville, Mr Siza Bennett Rani, told SAPA.

These "defence units" operated mainly at night, patrolling the streets in small numbers, as well as being positioned at all the township entrances, where they searched any suspicious-looking cars.

As the local ANC chairman, Mr Rani had also informed Sharpeville's police, who in turn had informed their seniors.

He told SAPA the police were, however, not optimistic that they would be able to prevent an attack unless they knew specific details.

Mr Rani spent most of Wednesday night patrolling Sharpeville and the nearby Sebokeng Hostel, another of the alleged Inkatha Targets, after having moved his family to a "safe house".

According to the ANC's "intelligence", alleged Inkatha supporters have targetted the ANC in five Vaal townships: Boipatong, Bophelong, Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton, and also the Sebokeng Hostel.

"Our intelligence has reported that the aim of this alleged Inkatha attack on the ANC is to pre-empt the May 9 deadline whereby the ANC has put certain demands to the government.

"Our intelligence has told us that Inkatha is saying they will make sure that by the time the deadline passes, it will have become ineffective because the people, who have been demanding the deadline, won't exist anymore."

The violence was also aimed at weakening the ANC in the region, Mr Rani added.

"It's there to disorganise the ANC. It's there to make sure that the ANC hasn't got power in terms of a following when it sits down to negotiate with the government," Mr Rani charged.

"The violence is aimed at scaring people from joining the ANC, and that we, the leaders of the ANC, don't concentrate on building a mass-based organisation.

"What we are doing now, as a result of the violence, is concentrating on burying our dead, trying to trace their families, and trying to raise funds to bury the dead.

"There's no time left to building a strong ANC.

"You can clearly see the results of the violence in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area". Despite there being a strong ANC, this is not reflected in membership numbers.

"You find very few people, who are ANC members, because people are scared even to attend meetings." They cannot even attend funeral vigils because they get attacked there."

The alleged imminent Inkatha attack had been planned at the nearby Kwa-Madala hostel in an old ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] compound—which is also an Inkatha stronghold—and at the Inkatha office next to the Vereeniging police station, Mr Rani alleged.

Because of leaks in the past about planned attacks, the ANC chairman claimed Inkatha had since set up a six to eight-person "war cabinet" to prevent further leaks.

Asked for further details about the so-called "war cabinet", he said: "Initially when there was to be an Inkatha attack, what happened is that they would hold a mass meeting and tell the people that on such and such a day we are going to attack.

"In the process, however, they found that when they went to the targetted place, either the police were there or the people were ready to defend themselves.

"They then found that amongst themselves, there were some people who were sympathising with their enemy.

"Inkatha in the Transvaal then decided to set up what I term a war cabinet, whereby six or eight people will secretly take decisions.

"And if the war cabinet decides, for example, to carry out an attack tomorrow or the day after, nobody will know.

"The Inkatha war cabinet will just wake people up at about 2AM and they will be bussed to the area which has been targetted for attack."

Pressed a number of times about the claims against Inkatha, Mr Rani declared repeatedly he stood by them.

He provided SAPA with the names of three people, who are alleged members of the inkatha "war cabinet" in the Transvaal.

The ANC chairman also gave SAPA the name of their most important informant, who, he claimed, had been the first of three people to tell the ANC of the planned attack in Vaal townships.

Asked how the ANC's "defence units" operated, Mr Rani said: "We make sure that we have people at the townships' entrances, and cars which are coming in are searched, numberplates are recorded and we check whether the occupants are strangers or not.

"We make sure that each and every person, who comes in, is at least not carrying arms."

The ANC chairman in Sharpeville added though: "The problem with us is we don't have arms. We have nothing."

SAPA: When did the ANC start these units?

Rani: "Last night (Wed)."

SAPA: So you had people standing at all the entrances to Sharpeville?

Rani: "Yes. But we said to them that they musn't stop people from coming in, especially taxis which might be ferrying nightshift workers."

SAPA: Do these self-defence units only patrol the township's entrances at night time or the day as well?

Rani: "During the day, there is not much activity as far as defence units are concerned. That is why we have people patrolling inside Sharpeville, and not only at the entrances at night. This is because people could have entered the township during the day."

SAPA: You said you went to Sebokeng hostel on Wednesday night. Are these people aware that they may be an attack?

Rani: "Yes, the people of Sebokeng hostel were aware, and were patrolling."

SAPA: Are they prepared to defend themselves? Are they ready for an attack?

Rani: "They are ready. They've been through this painful experience (before), and experience always teaches people better. They are patrolling in small groups and they are patrolling throughout the night. Their defence units are very effective."

SAPA: Do you have the same defence units in the other five Vaal townships you mentioned?

Rani: "Yes, they have the same."

SAPA: How do you feel about your own position in this whole situation. You look very tired to me.

Rani: "It has had a negative affect on me, especially because I have young kids.

"I've also just built my house. It is not yet finished, and I cannot see my wife fending for herself without me.

"But, about the danger of my job. However dangerous it is, there must be someone who does it.

"Everybody is afraid to die, and if I say I cannot lead the ANC because I'll die, everybody will stand back.

"As long as I have been elected into office, I will keep on leading people. And if necessary, I'll spend sleepless nights patrolling Sharpeville.

"Sometimes, I will not sleep at home, like last night (Wed)." Mr Rani added.

### ANC Administration Transferred To Johannesburg

*MB1104170891 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] administrative structures have been formally transferred from Lusaka to Johannesburg. Reports say only skeleton staff will remain in Zambia to wind up the affairs of the liberation movement. ANC spokesman in Lusaka Tom Sebina says all National Executive Committee members are now operating from Johannesburg.

### ANC, PAC To Meet in Harare 15-16 Apr

*MB1104095691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0939 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 11 SAPA —The African National Congress [ANC] and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] will hold a consultative meeting in Harare next week to explore unity and ways to form a patriotic front of liberation organisations around common goals.

The meeting hosted by the Cold Comfort Farm Trust, a non-governmental Zimbabwean organisation, will take place on Monday and Tuesday.

The ANC said in a statement on Thursday the meeting would be a continuation of the joint mass action between the two organisations launched on February 1.

The Harare venue would enable leaders of both organisation to participate, especially the PAC which has not renounced violence and still has most of its members in exile.

PAC information secretary Mr Barney Desai said the PAC was looking forward to the historic meeting between the executive committees of the two organisations.

"Although we have ideological differences, there are also common interests, the most important being the transformation of this country into a democratic state."

He said the meeting would seriously consider the contemporary problem of violence and also concretise the demands for a constituent assembly to draw up a new constitution.

"The PAC insists that parties participating in the drawing up of a new constitution must have a democratic mandate of the people.

"There are proposals that we will have to consider concerning the calling of a much larger conference soon, embracing all liberation groups and including religious, cultural, sporting and civic organisations of the oppressed, in order to arrive at a joint approach and how we should proceed toward a constituent assembly." Mr Desai added.



### **Mandela To Meet UK's Major 'End of April'**

*MB1004155791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1459 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] London Apr 10 SAPA—African National Congress Deputy President Nelson Mandela will hold talks with British Prime Minister John Major in London towards the end of April, a spokesman for No. 10 Downing Street confirmed on Wednesday [10 April].

No specific details or a date for the meeting were available yet, he added.

President F.W. de Klerk is scheduled to meet Mr Major on April 22 during his visit to Britain, Denmark and Ireland.

Whitehall officials on Wednesday dismissed the possibility of Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela holding a unique joint meeting with the British Prime Minister to discuss latest developments towards constitutional negotiations in South Africa.

Mr Mandela, who would stop over in London en route to another overseas destination, would call at Downing Street some days after Mr de Klerk, it was understood.

### **ANC Mmembers in Court Over Daveyton Killings**

*MB1104072691 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0600 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] Thirty-one ANC [African National Congress] members have appeared in the Benoni regional court on charges relating to the killing of 13 people in Daveyton two months ago. The ANC members have been charged with murder, attempted murder, and public violence. Twelve ANC supporters and one policeman were killed in a bloody clash in the East Rand township in February. The police say they opened fire to defend themselves when about 100 ANC supporters attacked them with petrol bombs, pangas [large knives], and spears. The case has been postponed until later this month for further investigation and possible bail application.

### **Minister Vlok Reports 87 Police Custody Deaths**

*MB1004160191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1454 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] House of Representatives April 10 SAPA—Eighty seven people had died in police custody in the 12 months ending February 28 this year, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Wednesday [10 April].

Replying to a question from Mr Patrick da Gama (LP [Labor Party] Eersterus) Mr Vlok said three members of the SA [South African] Police Force had been suspended from office and charged with murder in two cases of alleged assault which had led to the death of the persons in custody.

"Their cases have not yet been finalised in court."

In four other instances of alleged assault, five members of the force had been suspended.

"The case dockets were investigated and submitted to the respective attorney-general for decisions as to whether to prosecute or not. The decisions are not yet known."

Four people had died from gunshot wounds allegedly inflicted by the police. In three of the cases police had acted in accordance with Section 49 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

"The investigation of the inquest dockets has not been completed and will on conclusion thereof be submitted to the attorneys-general."

In the fourth instance, the court which held the inquest found the police had acted lawfully and that no member was criminally liable for the death of the deceased.

Of the 87 people who had died in police custody, 23 had committed suicide; four had died of alcohol poisoning; 27 of natural causes; five were murdered by fellow prisoners; one died from suffocation; nine as a result of gunshot wounds—four of which were allegedly inflicted by police; 12 from alleged assault—six of whom were alleged to have been assaulted by police; and six from head injuries.

### **Notes Deaths From Illegal Firearms**

*MB1204055591 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 12 Apr 91*

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, says that about half of the estimated 1,000 people killed with illegal firearms in South Africa in the past six months were shot with AK-47 rifles. Speaking on a radio program, Mr. Vlok again called on ANC [African National Congress] supporters to hand over their weapons to the police. Mr. Selby Msimang of the ANC and Dr. Frank Mdlalose of the Inkatha Freedom Party, who also participated in the program, agreed that the use of illegal weapons should be stopped immediately.

### **Violence Claims 554 Lives To Date in 1991**

*MB1004132491 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] The police say 554 people have been killed in countrywide violence since the beginning of the year. The commanding officer of crowd and riot control in the police force, Major General Jaap Berger, said on the radio this morning that this figure could be higher. He said that 552 people had been injured during the same period. Gen. Berger said that the main unrest area was the East Rand and that the Natal south coast also posed a problem. Gen. Berger pointed out that there was a big criminal element which was exploiting the violence for private ends, often to exact retribution.

### Institute Notes Decrease in Political Violence

MB0804180991 *Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
1500 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] The South African Institute of Race Relations says deaths as a result of political violence this year are about a third down on the first three months of last year. The institute says between 500-600 people were killed in the first quarter of 1991 but this still makes 1991 the second-worst on record. The institute says it cannot give exact records because in many cases it is not clear whether deaths are as a result of political violence and sometimes information is slow in coming in. The institute says nearly 10,000 people have died in political violence since September 1984.

### Inkatha Institute Analyzes Black Violence

MB0804104891 *Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
0923 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Durban Apr 8 SAPA—The Inkatha Institute on Monday [8 April] claimed that between 70 and 90 per cent of all "violence" killings over the two month period from January 29, were as a result of shootings.

The institute was responding to what it termed the "tribal weapons" debate, following an African National Congress [ANC] call to government to have the carrying of these weapons banned.

In a press statement the Inkatha Institute asked: "The question must therefore be asked—Why is there no outcry for the banning of guns?"

The statement said January 29 had produced the greatest hope that ANC and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] would be able to bring about an end of violence in Natal and Transvaal townships.

Two months later it had become clear there had been no such end to the violence and this period had recorded many serious incidents in which "high numbers" of people had been killed and injured.

Statistics and other information offered by major media sources as to the character of this violence had shown certain themes, the statement added. "The first is that of the 24 more serious incidents recorded in Natal and Transvaal, 84 per cent of these were regarded as attacks against Inkatha supporters".

### Transvaal Body Urges Residents To Arm Selves

MB1004222191 *Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY*  
in English 9 Apr 91 p 1

[Report by Tania Levy: "CAST Calls Township Residents to Arms"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress]-aligned Civics Associations of Southern Transvaal (Cast) yesterday urged township residents to arm themselves and form defence units.

Cast spokesmen told a Press conference in Johannesburg the Organisation had asked President F.W. de Klerk to meet them on Thursday [11 April] to discuss the escalating violence on the Reef.

At the meeting, Cast would demand the urgent scrapping of hostels, which it said had become "vigilante bases and launching pads", and the immediate resignation of remaining black councillors and management committees who have become "the actual source of violence against our people".

Cast president Moses Mayekiso said the violence, and particularly attacks by "rooi-doeke" [red headband] vigilantes using spears, pangas [long knives], choppers and other so-called traditional weapons had escalated.

Now residents were being told to defend themselves against their killers, including the third force created by the government.

Cast supported the ANC's call for a ban on the carrying of weapons, but while this was not heeded by government, communities would have to carry weapons for self-defence, said Mayekiso.

These would include firearms.

Cast supported the ANC's call for the resignation of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok and Defence Minister Magnus Malan.

Cast general secretary Sam Ntuli said it was surprising that the SAP [South African Police] said community defence units would be disarmed. Police had never acted against Inkatha members carrying so-called traditional weapons.

"If other groups are allowed to carry and use weapons to attack, then we must be allowed to carry weapons and use them in self-defence," he said.

### Collapse of Black Local Authorities Viewed

MB0804103391 *Johannesburg THE STAR in English*  
8 Apr 91 p 2

[Report by Esmare van der Merwe: "More Black Local Authorities Go Under"]

[Text] Almost half of the South Africa's black councillors have resigned in a snowballing collapse of black local authorities countrywide.

Figures provided by the four provincial administrators show that a staggering 48 percent of black local authorities have crumbled. This is more than 8 percent up on the figures for December last year.

Province-appointed administrators are running the affairs of these black towns while the Government is thrashing out new nonracial models for third-tier government.

Worst-hit is the [Orange] Free State, where 60 percent of the 442 council posts are now vacant. A massive 63.4 percent of the province's 71 councils have collapsed.

In Transvaal, 47 percent of the 692 council seats are vacant and 48 percent of councils are without a quorum.

The Cape has 283 vacant seats—45 percent of the total—and 43 percent of the 93 councils no longer operate normally.

Natal has been least affected by the campaign for the resignation of councillors. Since December, no further resignations have been received, a provincial spokesman said.

Only two of the province's 17 councils have collapsed and 22 percent of the 103 council seats are vacant.

### **Venda Leader Calls for Reincorporation**

MB1104061091 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
9 Apr 91 p 6

[Part one of two-part interview with Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, Venda head of state, by correspondent Mathatha Tsedu: "Venda Boss Ready for Coup Plot-ter"; place and date not given]

[Text] **QUESTION: Can you tell us how the takeover was planned and executed?**

Ramushwana: I do not think I can give out that sort of information. It is something that I will die with. It is too personal.

Although it affects all the Venda people, I prefer to keep it to myself.

**QUESTION: There were assertions at the time that you were Pretoria's blue-eyed boy.**

Ramushwana: These were unfounded allegations. If you look at it now, this was the first time that I have had direct discussions with the State President.

From last year I had been trying to get through to Pretoria but the doors were not opened for me.

The other chaps in the other states had a lot of time and opportunities to see him. If I was Pretoria's blue-eyed boy, they would just say 'sure come through' immediately I asked to see him.

**QUESTION: Have your aims of taking over been achieved?**

Ramushwana: It was not an easy decision but as a result of the positive reaction from the people I managed to succeed.

You will remember how I declared a state of emergency and a curfew. And after a few days the situation calmed down and I started reorganising the government.

I appointed nine councillors and I was happy because every thing went back to normal. I was to start addressing the problems of the people.

I had to start then with the commission (of inquiry) on corruption and causes of the unrest.

I had to look at the financial status of the country and I had to check what the previous government had intended to do with the finances available.

We realised that there was money in the region of R900,000 for vehicles which were due to arrive.

I stopped that and we saved about R900,000.

I rationalised the government departments from 23 to 17. The number of ministers is down to nine councillors, and they occupy nine houses. I let the other houses out to people.

The government gets some revenue because the people pay rent. I also cut down on the expenditure because we wanted to pay back the R200 million deficit that I inherited.

I managed to bring this down to about R104 million.

**QUESTION: One of the major problems during that period was salary improvements.**

Ramushwana: What I did was I looked at the set-up in South Africa because of the parity that they wanted. I got all the information from South Africa. We looked at the money available and it was done.

**QUESTION: What about people such as labourers in government employ?**

Ramushwana: The same thing happened to them too. They also got adjustments similar to those in the RSA, except for people we refer to as VEAP labourers.

Venda Employment Agency Project or something like that. This originally started as a drought relief fund.

These people are employed but we do not pay them as the government but are paid from a fund which the SA government made available.

But it has since lapsed. These are the people who did not get any adjustments because they are considered as temporary employees.

They are not government employees.

**QUESTION: We understand that these people, numbering about 4 000, have all been dismissed.**

Ramushwana: Well, you see the money comes from the RSA but there is a new scheme that I initiated.

This scheme will aim at training people in certain trades. They will then go into self help projects and eventually go into business with the assistance of the Venda Development Corporation.

**QUESTION: When can we expect to hear of the outcome of the Agriven commission?**

Ramushwana: I received the Agriven report only last week.

I forwarded the report to my legal adviser as well as the chairman of the Agriven board for implementation of the recommendations set out in the report.

**QUESTION: Is the report going to be made public?**

Ramushwana: Yes, the report will definitely be made public. We may be in a position to publicise it next week.

**QUESTION: We understand the talks with Mr de Klerk in Cape Town centered on how you saw your role in the evolving political setup and how reincorporation would occur.**

Ramushwana: I am not a politician but I want to secure Venda back into the RSA.

And I would like to do it through reincorporation. I indicated that I will get people from the left and the right, in other words a cross section of the community.

Political organisations are welcome to form part of the reincorporation forum. Church leaders, traditional leaders, civil servants, all professional as well as businessmen are welcome to serve on it.

Once Venda is reincorporated into the new SA, then I think that if I haven't retired from the army, I will go back to the barracks.

**QUESTION: What is this reincorporation forum?**

Ramushwana: It is a forum that is going to sit and work out an agenda for reincorporation.

In other words, how Venda is going to be reincorporated. It is also going to look at the feasibility of being part of the negotiating process.

But as I got it from State President De Klerk, the Multi-Party Conference will decide the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states' participation in the negotiations.

**QUESTION: Has the forum already come about?**

Ramushwana: We are in the process of doing that.

### **Discusses First Year in Power**

*MB1104065791 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
10 Apr 91 p 6*

[Part two of two-part interview with Brigadier Gabriel Ramushwana, Venda head of state, by correspondent Mathata Tsedu: "Venda on Way to Reincorporation"; place and date not given]

[Text] **QUESTION: Is Venda going to go into the multi-party conference [MPC]?**

Ramushwana: No. Not at this stage. As I indicated, the State President indicated that the MPC will decide as to what role the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states will play.

**QUESTION: Does it mean then that your political moves from here will be dependent on this reincorporation forum?**

Ramushwana: In as far as reincorporation is concerned, yes.

**QUESTION: When you took over you established good relations with the top leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] as evidenced by your visit to Lusaka. But you failed with its grassroots membership here. What is the position now?**

Ramushwana: I do not think I failed to maintain the same tempo or relationship with grassroots ANC supporters.

We are in a very good situation and we always meet and discuss regional problems here.

**QUESTION: Mr Nelson Mandela told people when he visited Venda that you had agreed to work with the ANC. How do you see other organisations agreeing to work with you in the reincorporation forum if you already have alliances with one organisation?**

Ramushwana: What is clear here is that I am working hand in hand with everybody. With all organisations. Whether it is the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] or Azaso [Azanian Students Organization] or Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] I don't mind.

Anyone who is prepared to talk to me I am prepared to talk.

I have indicated that I am neutral and when I talk to them, I talk as a neutral person.

**QUESTION: There is a complaint here that your government is very quick to act when there are allegations of corruption against black people. They are dismissed or suspended. But not so with whites.**

Ramushwana: No, that is not a valid point. If a person's evidence is being heard or his activities are being looked into, I don't think it will be fair for the government to take action against that person until we receive a report, recommendations or findings of the commission.

But I cannot just interrupt the proceedings. We could hear that this guy has done this and this but we need the findings before we can take action.

**QUESTION: But the Taylor Commission at some point made recommendations that certain white officials at Agriven be suspended but this was never carried out.**

Ramushwana: I do not know about that. I never received a letter from Leon Taylor where he was recommending

that a certain chap should be suspended. I'm only aware of what appeared in the paper.

**QUESTION: But Taylor confirmed to the media that such a recommendation had been submitted to you.**

Ramushwana: I don't have that information. I never received such a thing and if you insist we can call Taylor now.

**QUESTION: Mr Tshivhase, the VNP [Venda National Party] leader, says there was an understanding between you and the VNP that you would merely restore stability and hand back to them.**

Ramushwana: I never spoke to any political party when I came back. All I did was I wrote a letter and I gave it to president Ravele and I said 'sign'.

He hesitated but he later on signed. And I said to him you are confined to your houses until it is safe for you to go out.

**QUESTION: You said you may hand over power to "other different people" and definitely not the VNP. Who do you have in mind?**

Ramushwana: I don't have anybody in mind but definitely not the National Party.

**QUESTION: Why not? They say when you took them out they had been elected?**

Ramushwana: You and I know very well that these people were never elected democratically. You know that. All the general elections that were ever held here were rigged. Now how can I today admit that these people were elected.

**QUESTION: In your discussion with Mr de Klerk and in your own understanding, how long do you see yourself still occupying this office?**

Ramushwana: I will remain as long as it takes us to be reincorporated.

**QUESTION: Do you see yourself moving permanently into the presidential palace?**

Ramushwana: No, I don't. We have two houses standing empty.

I realised that we were going to mess up the things unless we could use it as something to accommodate some people.

But we also realised we were going to destroy the image of authority. So we decided that I will have to be there sometimes and stay there and move down to my modest house just like that.

**QUESTION: How serious is the threat to overthrow you?**

Ramushwana: Well, every threat is serious. You should not overlook anything that you pick up.

You should always take it seriously. There is some information at our disposal that certain people are intent on overthrowing my government.

Some of them are members of the VNP but we are ready for them. Once we can get something concrete on them, and we crack the conspiracy network, we could pounce on them.

**QUESTION: There is also talk that since you took over more whites are occupying high positions.**

Ramushwana: We don't have qualified people. We have advertised these posts and I am prepared to hire even if the person is a Pedi, or Shangaan, I don't have any tribalistic connotations.

**QUESTION: Do you think that there are people feeding you wrong information?**

Ramushwana: It is very possible, you never trust anything.

**QUESTION: What is the position regarding the death penalty and the executions of condemned people?**

Ramushwana: We have just amended the section to accommodate the South African version of this Act.

**QUESTION: Does this mean there is now a moratorium?**

Ramushwana: Not exactly. We have a problem in Venda with ritual killers.

### **Employment Rate Declines 50 Percent From Jul**

*MB0804112991 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 8 Apr 91 p 3*

[Report by Vera von Lieres: "Agencies Confirm Slumps Is Hitting Job Opportunities"]

[Text] Employment agencies specialising in professional, secretarial, marketing, sales and clerical positions have experienced a drop of nearly 50 percent in the number of people being taken on, compared with March last year, a BUSINESS DAY survey has found.

The survey, conducted among leading personnel agencies in Johannesburg, found there had been a drop of between 40 percent and 50 percent in the formal economic sector as the recession continued and thousands of people were laid off.

However, Browns Personnel Consultants MD Morris Walsh said although the employment rate had declined by nearly 50 percent from July last year to January this year, there was a huge shortage of skilled people in the engineering and technical fields.

The agency specialises in recruiting for the technical, production and manufacturing side.

Walsh said SA [South Africa] was starved of technicians and engineers and needed a huge influx in the area.



Drake Personnel MD Grant Chaney said the agency was experiencing an increased demand on the industrial side.

In addition, there was a growth in temporary employment.

This, he predicted, would become a future trend.

Kelly Services MD John Dawkins said the situation was particularly bleak for matriculants, graduates and army-leavers.

However, while many companies were retrenching staff, firms would generally bend over backwards to accommodate "good" staff. Job opportunities were still available in more skilled areas.

Dawkins, in a statement, offered advice on ways of cutting down the risk of retrenchment included making oneself indispensable to the company by taking on as many extra responsibilities as possible; having pride in the company's products and services; keeping up with company developments; cultivating an ability to get on with people; and looking for better and less expensive ways of doing things.

He said most companies were cutting staff complements to the stage where every person in the company had to be productive. Training programmes were being discontinued. However, many companies still had training schemes, especially for black employees.

Professional Assignment Group Chairman Sidney Catton said although the situation was bleak, and the formal employment sector was not providing sufficient jobs, the small business sector was gaining momentum.

He said typical SA companies were not taking a long-term view of the situation and employees lost to the formal sector were unlikely to return when the economy picked up.

Quest Personnel Group executive assistant Lyn Palmer said the type of jobs available at the moment were for people well qualified in their fields.

She said employees tended to place job security above financial improvement when considering a move.

Staff Plan spokesman Claire Colander said the situation generally was bleak and companies tended to employ people with qualifications and job experience.

Cresta Personnel MD Marie Devereux said although the agency was still finding positions for qualified people, since about October last year it had become difficult to place graduates.

### Minister Calls for 'Single Education System'

MB1004133491 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] The minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, Mr. Piet Clase, says discrimination

in the education system must be removed and criteria other than race must determine whether pupils are admitted to schools. Speaking at the annual symposium of the Transvaal Education Department in Pretoria, Mr. Clase said that there would in future be only one education system in South Africa with uniform funding from the exchequer. He emphasized that this meant that there would be a single education system, not that there would be a single education department. Mr. Clase said provision would also have to be made for other needs provided that the fundamental criteria of fairness and justice, equal opportunities, and absence of racial discrimination were met.

### Foreign Diplomats To Assist in Talks Deadlock

MB1004095491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 10 Apr 91

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town Apr 10 SAPA—Foreign diplomats are to join forces in a concerted endeavour to extricate the African National Congress [ANC] from its deadlocked challenge to the government.

This follows an urgent briefing to assembled ambassadors and heads of foreign missions in Cape Town on Tuesday [9 Apr] by the ANC deputy president, Mr Nelson Mandela.

He told them the demands contained in an open letter to the state president, Mr F. W. de Klerk, was not an ultimatum and that the ANC would accept a "serious gesture from the government" in order to resume negotiations.

On Wednesday [10 Apr] morning ambassadors and other senior diplomats were in agreement that there was a clear call for them to assist in resolving the deadlock in as far as they were able to use their influence on both parties.

The South African Government would be urged to react calmly and responsibly and to "let the dust settle" before arranging a one-on-one meeting between Mr Mandela and President F. W. de Klerk.

This would be best held towards the end of the month.

They also agreed the demand for the sacking of the two cabinet ministers, Defence Minister Gen. Magnus Malan and law and order minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, was, as one diplomat put it, "out of court".

There was general consensus that the ANC leader was painted into a corner but that he had sufficient grounds for concern, particularly as far as the ongoing violence was concerned.

The meeting with Mr Mandela was arranged on the diplomatic corps' initiative. He stressed repeatedly that the ANC's national executive committee [NEC] had been motivated by a "crisis on violence that cannot be tolerated anymore".

Mr Mandela, however, was clearly prepared "to open up some slack on the ANC's tight demands," one diplomat observed after the meeting.

"He felt there had been a need to hit the government between the eyes to get its attention."

There was no specific information on what the ANC would regard as "a serious gesture" from the government but sources said there was a general feeling this could best be decided between the two leaders, Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk. Efforts should be made to get them to meet.

"It's up to all of us to try and help Mr Mandela out of the corner he painted himself into," a senior diplomatic source said.

Nothing should be allowed to prevent progress towards a negotiated constitutional settlement and it was clear that Mr Mandela wanted to find a route out of the corner he was painted into, another source said.

It was clear that Mr Mandela and the ANC had been stung by the criticism which followed their "ultimatum". The ANC leader articulated some displeasure with the way in which the press was downplaying the black violence while blowing up reports on white deaths.

The diplomats also perceived there was a widening chasm between the ANC and the media. Mr Mandela had gone to great pains to dispell press speculation about divisions within the ANC.

"It is clear that Mr Mandela's leadership is not on the line but more junior members of the NEC are concerned about their position," one source observed. The June congress was a factor in the NEC's strategy and one which was likely to complicate the issue.

#### **Companies To Exhibit at USSR Fair in Aug**

MB1004125791 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 10 Apr 91 p 3

[Report by Zilla Efrat: "SA Exhibits for Soviet Fair"]

[Text] SA [South African] companies will be allowed officially to exhibit at a trade fair in the Soviet Union for the first time in August.

Edhill International and two semi-private Soviet companies are involved in organising the week-long Moscow Trade Show, which will feature a number of companies from southern Africa and Europe.

Edhill International MD [managing director] Ed Pinshow says: "The Soviet Union is a market with huge resources and tremendous potential for SA companies.

"The difficulties facing the Soviet Union are given prominence in the media, but what is often forgotten is the sheer size of the country, its markets and pent-up consumer demand."

The Soviet Union is a country of 289-million people and while the average family income is about R[and]1,300 a month, about 80 percent of this is disposable income with few outlets for spending, says Pinshow.

For the show, which runs from August 16 to 23, Edhill International is targetting a number of products, services and industries.

These include manufacturing plant and equipment, agricultural implements, building equipment, clothing, processed foods, mining equipment, electronics, and pulp and paper technology.

Consultants, particularly in the fields of transport and logistics, are also targeted.

Pinshow says companies planning to do business with the USSR can increasingly expect to be paid in hard cash.

"Part of the whole perestroika movement has been the development of semi-privatised trading companies in partnership with the state that are accredited by the Central bank to trade with hard currency and not only barter."

Edhill, together with Moscow's Centre for International Exchanges (Kompas) and trading company Nauka, have put together an all-inclusive package for companies interested in exhibiting at the fair.

A seminar on doing business with the Soviet Union will also be held the day before the show opens.

#### **Envoys Appointed to Four East Europe Countries**

MB1104201091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2000 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] Pretoria Apr 11 SAPA—The Department of Foreign Affairs on Thursday announced the appointment of heads of mission to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria.

The posts would be taken up this month.

The four heads of mission are:

- Mr Jurie V.Z. Gryffenberg, a director of the department, who will head the newly established office of interest in Warsaw, Poland;
- Mr Nic du Bois, deputy director, who will be South Africa's first consul general in Prague, Czechoslovakia;
- Mr Pieter Cilliers, deputy director, who has been appointed as South Africa's first consul general in Bucharest, Romania; and
- Mr Alewijn Burger, deputy director, who will head the newly established office of interest in Sofia, Bulgaria.

## Angola

### Cease-Fire Said To Depend on Election Timetable

LD1104131391 Lisbon International Service  
in Portuguese 1100 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] A cease-fire between the Angolan Government and Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] depends only on an agreement on an election timetable. The military issues are complex because they involve the disclosure of reciprocal secrets on troop location, numbers, and characteristics, are being negotiated with ease, and the process is evolving rapidly.

The key point of yesterday's talks was an analysis of the technical side of the future electoral process. It is with regard to the logistics of the elections, the date of which will have to be agreed upon with a view to its technical limitations, that the Angolan and UNITA delegations are being more cautious. The length of time—to be agreed upon—from the start of a cease-fire to the elections does not depend exclusively on what is politically convenient for Luanda and for Jamba, said a source close to the talks.

Another reason for the impossibility of having a short period between a cease-fire and elections is the need to give the voters assurances that the peace is irreversible and that they will not be penalized for their choice in the elections. At the moment, Luanda is proposing elections two years after a cease-fire, while UNITA supports a period of nine months—believed to have been suggested at the outset as a mere platform for negotiation.

### Government-UNITA Meet Alone 10 Apr

MB1104204091 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] Delegations from the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], holding intensive talks in Lisbon, met yesterday for the first time without the presence of mediators and observers. This demonstrates the very advanced stage of this negotiating process. Our correspondent reports that with this climate of trust, the two sides must have already come closer to an agreement on a timetable for the holding of elections in Angola. It is believed that this issue will be left open for further discussions with other political forces that would emerge in the Angolan political scene. There are still differences, however, with regard to modalities in forming a single national Army, the countries to be invited, the forces monitoring the cease-fire agreement, the location of each side's forces and their movement's boundary, as well as this operation's general supervision (?authority).

### President's Visit to France

W 10904181591

For reportage on the visit by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to France, including reports on his talks with

President Francois Mitterrand, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, and Minister of Defense Pierre Joxe, please see the France section of the 9 April West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

### UNITA Commentary Accuses MPLA of Corruption

MB0904120091 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 0940 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Unattributed commentary: "The Seventh Congress of UNITA, the Angolan Population in the Face of Elections"]

[Text] Jamba, Monday, April 08—Various great themes were dealt with during the seventh congress of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] which brought together thousands and thousands of people, delegates from various regions and provinces of Angola. The whole of Angola was present, live and active to defend the cause of freedom, democracy and immediate elections in the country.

All the speakers who addressed the congress, both national and international, concentrated their speeches on the question of choosing new leaders for the country so that it may find a new direction, dynamics, dimension and respectability in the concept of the nations of the world. Nobody wants to wait any more because there is no reason to do so when the country is completely tired with the present Luanda government. Why should they wait when everything is upside down and everything is adrift in the areas still under MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] control where death and insecurity are the current currency for the Angolan because of the Minse [Ministry of State Security]/PIDE [International Police for Defense of the State]/DGS [Directorate General for Security]/Romanian Securitate secret police? Nobody wants to wait because we are honest, dedicated and integral men and women who want the well-being of the country, a good future, respectability, dignity and honour.

In various languages such as Fiote, Kikongo, Kimbundu, Lunda, Umbundu, Songo, Luvale, Ganguela, Kuan-yama, Portuguese, French and English, the whole world spoke freely and violently criticised the Government of the People's Republic of Angola as being corrupt, tribalist, regionalist, murderous and servile. All were unanimous in saying that Angola lost its sovereignty on November 11, 1975 to the point of the MPLA flag being hoisted on that day by Cuban soldiers dressed in FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] uniform who guaranteed its security. What a scandal! This political, moral and social corruption is just seen. [sentence as received]

Sometimes, there is talk of sovereignty over there in Luanda when the Futungo Das Belas Palace is completely occupied by Cuban troops who have made this place into a hideout for thieves where everything stolen from the people, including bars of gold, necklaces and



other jewels which are violently snatched from their owners late at night are hidden.

However, those who take things from houses belonging to the corrupt so-called internationalist advisers in order to survive, are jailed, tortured and executed while the big thieves who steal billions of dollars freely stroll around in posh Cadillacs, private airplanes, helicopters and great cabarets of Europe.

It is time for the Angolan people to bring such shameful and revolting abuse to an end. Only immediate elections which must be free and fair will definitely end the MPLA's bad governing.

It is this that the various delegates to the seventh congress of UNITA demanded:

The immediate removal of Eduardo dos Santos and his group from power so that Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi takes over power as Angola's first legitimate president. All the delegates enthusiastically shouted a thousand and one times that "Dr. Savimbi is our choice". They do not want any more games as some had wanted to divert the people with the so-called, according to them, nation's reserves, which were very quiet and accomplices of MPLA fascism and of Cuban totalitarianism. [sentence as received] No, we do not want confusion here. The people already had all their money stolen. The Angolan escudo which had the same value as the Portuguese escudo was all taken by the corrupt fellows in the MPLA. The diamonds, gold bars and other wealth which was in the Bank of Angola were all stolen by a group of outlaws headed by the so-called economic and finance minister and hidden in Europe.

Large sums of Angola escudo bank-notes were exchanged by force in a tricky way with the kwanza which was simple propaganda paper of the figure of Agostinho Neto. As if this scandalous theft of millions of escudos was not enough, there is now another theft which will remain in Angola's sad history as well: The so-called exchange of the old kwanzas bearing Agostinho Neto's picture with new kwanza bank notes bearing the pictures of Agostinho Neto and Eduardo dos Santos.

The situation is so unsupportable that nobody wants to hear of kwanzas any more. The kwanzas have no value at all and cannot even buy a single cassava leaf. A packet of cigarettes has more value as an exchange currency, worse still a crate of beer which has become foreign exchange. Oh, furthermore, this so-called new kwanza which died upon birth was devalued by 100 percent. This operation was done to make the people suffer while the MPLA state apparatus lives freely, eats satisfactorily and plays around with millions of dollars in night fraud, bringing in notorious people from morally decadent societies to come and fish out Angola's riches.

The people cannot tolerate all this. They demand radical change of the social-political-economic situation through the immediate vote. We will go to the polls to remove

Eduardo dos Santos and his gang of ministers who are so unfit of this title that foreign countries are ashamed to use it.

As far as the Angolan people are concerned, elections have to be held now. We cannot wait. What and why should we wait? For the MPLA to continue to steal, kill and shame Angola's name? We want change now. We will vote for Dr. Savimbi as Angola's first legitimate president. We want elections as quickly as possible and not tomorrow. The people are ready. Angola is ready. UNITA is ready. If the MPLA is not ready, it should leave for Cuba together with its patrons, freely leaving behind the heroic and noble people of Angola.

We say never to elections being held later. Free, fair and internationally monitored elections must be held now. UNITA is ready. The Angolan people are ready. Dr. Savimbi is our choice. Let all of us, Angolans, vote for UNITA. MPLA is the same as misery for Angola. UNITA is the same as a bright future for all Angolans.

#### **\* UNITA's 'Insults' Against Leaders Condemned**

911F0831D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 8 Mar 91 p 1

[Commentary: "An Easy Account To Balance"]

[Text] The propaganda that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is emitting at its broadcasting station—propaganda in which UNITA has stooped to addressing vulgar insults to the current members of the legitimate government of Angola—demonstrates the real character of that military group and also its real objectives. In its efforts to attain those objectives—which are the seizure of power at any cost and the consequent hypothetical installation of Savimbi as president of Angola—it is relying on the support of its South African and American friends.

Increasingly isolated both at the international level and in Africa, UNITA is growing desperate and is persistently pursuing its goal of the conquest of power, having chosen itself as the only alternative.

As the principal argument in favor of this desire of theirs—which they have nourished with weapons, fire, death, and destruction—the men who are engaged in this propaganda have merely vulgar insults to offer. Their hate-filled messages embody their total thinking with respect to the future of the people and nation of Angola.

There is no indication that UNITA has any serious plan for the reconstruction of Angola, nor any idea whatsoever as to how to solve even one small problem of the many problems with which we are struggling.

In accusing the current leaders of the nation of "corruption" and calling them "thieves" without feeling obliged to offer any proof of their allegations, they are engaging in a form of reasoning by analogy and are attributing to

others the sort of conduct in which they themselves would engage if and when they came to power.

They are frightened at the thought of a multiparty system functioning in a climate of peace, and free from the threat of armed action. Extension of the right to vote to all the people—the very people who saw their homes looted, their women raped, and their economic infrastructures destroyed—terrifies those who want to exercise arbitrary power.

They sense that history has passed them by and that their plans are a decade and a half behind the times: that there is no longer any place for totalitarian projects based on the power of arms and on alliances of subservience.

The Angolan people are going to demonstrate, in peace, that they choose discussion and understanding in preference to discourse based on hatred and intrigue. The Angolan people will—in due course—contrast UNITA's achievements during these 16 years of war with the trail of death and destruction that it has left in its wake.

The balance sheet will not be very difficult to construct.

#### **Luena Residents Said To Flee to UNITA Areas**

*MB1104073291 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] Our Moxico Province correspondent reports that over the past four days residents of the city of Luena have experienced major difficulties due to lack of water, electricity, and food. In view of these shortcomings, dozens of civilians have reportedly abandoned Luena in the last three days, heading to areas under UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] control, where they have been welcomed and provided with accommodation. The residents received meager food supplies while in Luena. The reports add that more people are likely to flee from the city to the bush in the next few days.

#### **Luanda Details UNITA 'Plan' To Take Luena**

*MB1204085591 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] For the 11th consecutive day, FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] units continued mopping-up operations against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels on the outskirts of Luena city. The UNITA rebels have been trying to take Luena since 1 April.

Military sources stationed in the area told our correspondent today that in their attempt to take Luena, UNITA criminals have embarked on a three-phase plan. The first phase includes the continual shelling of Luena wards. The second phase involves the supply of assorted war materiel to UNITA military units which will today resume the shelling of Luena city. The shelling will last until 15 April when the enemy intends to launch the

third phase of its plan—namely, the deployment of special commando forces to launch the final assault on Luena city. We spoke to Colonel (Velho), commander of the Eastern Front:

[Begin (Velho) recording] It is true that UNITA is implementing a three-phase plan. The first proof are the prisoners. The second proof are the 3d and 4th Artillery Regiments which include four 106-mm guns mounted on gasoline-powered Land Rover 90's, and four T-12's, that is self-propelled missiles mounted on Unimog vehicles.

On 4 April we captured a Land Rover 90 equipped with a 106-mm gun. The vehicle had the following registration number: 04T035. This suggests that this is the fourth vehicle of the 3d Artillery Regiment. Usually, artillery regiments only assist regular units.

In the first phase, UNITA deployed 52d, 140th, and 125th Battalions. The second phase involved the 6th, 7th, and 8th Regular Battalions, and the 04th, 08th, and 27th Battalions. The latter will be assisted by the 3d and 4th Artillery Regiments late this afternoon. [end recording]

#### **FAPLA Kills 10 UNITA Members 4-6 Apr**

*MB0804215391 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Apr 91*

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] killed three UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements in a clash near Maquela do Zomba, Uige Province, on 4 April. On 5 April, FAPLA killed five UNITA elements and captured assorted war materiel in response to a UNITA raid on the Dombe area of Bengo Province. On 6 April, our forces killed three rebels and seized their weapons in response to a raid carried out in Malanje region. On the same day, FAPLA killed two other UNITA elements and seized their weapons during a clash in Catabola, Bie Province.

#### **FAPLA Attacks Bie Village 8 Apr, Kills Four**

*MB0904090591 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0525 GMT 9 Apr 91*

[Text] A reinforced FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] battalion moving from Bie city attacked (Seminario Nambi) village, a few dozen kilometers from the capital of Bie Province, on 8 April, killing four people—including one old man and one child—and seriously wounding another five.

(Guende Vando), our correspondent, reports that the attack occurred at 0900 [0800 GMT]. He also reports that a group of FAPLA armed soldiers shot (Domingas Nalangwane), a 12-year-old girl, in the left leg in Ganda Vila village on Sunday [7 Apr]. The shot fractured her leg and she has been admitted at a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] hospital in Bie Province.

FAPLA's civilian atrocities in Bie Province do not stop there. Heavy artillery battalions of the FAPLA Military Command for Bie Province used M-46 and B-30 long range cannons, as well as BM-21 and BM-14 rocket launchers to extensively bomb Camundongo area last Friday. The attack resulted in countless material and human losses to the area's inhabitants.

### KUP Reports Secret Police Desertions

MB1104101491 (Clandestine) KUP in English  
to Southern and Central Africa 0935 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] Jamba, Wednesday, April 10.....A group of 200 members of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] secret police, MINSE [Ministry of State Security], stationed at the outpost of Luakano, some 198 kms northeast of the Moxico provincial capital, Luena, have deserted their units.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] intelligence sources say the large scale desertions began about a week ago.

The MPLA secret police is widely dreaded by the local population in the area who accuse it of abducting and executing suspected opponents of the Luanda regime. They have also often engaged in acts of looting of property belonging to the civilian population in collaboration with MPLA soldiers.

The intelligence sources attribute the wave of desertions to serious differences between MPLA security forces in Luakano and their central authorities in Luanda.

### MPLA Central Committee Member Nunes Dies

MB1104130191 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] The Political Bureau of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee regrets to announce the death of Comrade Joaquim Nunes, member of the Central Committee, who died from an illness in Lisbon, Portugal, on 6 April. Joaquim Nunes was elected to the Central Committee at the Third MPLA-Labor Party Ordinary Congress held in December 1990. The Political Bureau conveys its heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family.

### \* Bank Accord With Portugal To Benefit Cabinda

91AF0831C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 7 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by Luis Costa]

[Text] The National Bank of Angola [BNA] and the Bank of Portugal have signed an accord that provides for participation by the Portuguese bank in the revival of our national banking system.

The accord—which was signed by the respective governors—also envisages the granting of subsidies for the

areas of professional training, technical assistance, consulting services, and the exchange of information.

BNA Governor Fernando Teixeira praised the willingness of the Portuguese bankers to grant new short- and long-term credit lines. In fact, a credit line of \$10 million in a "revolving" system has been provided for Cabinda, and it could reach the figure of \$50 million per year.

The granting of this credit to Cabinda is part of a gradual program of decentralization that in the near future will be extended to the regions of Benguela, Lobito, and Namibe.

Commenting on the process of reorganization of the Angolan bank, Fernando Teixeira declared that it is essential to find other partners, in order to cope with the problems presented by decentralization and the consequent creation of new areas.

The BNA governor believes that decentralization will alleviate the impact of bureaucracy and encourage competition, and that this will result in better services for the citizenry.

Questioned concerning the activities of the Agricultural, Livestock, and Fishing Fund, Fernando Teixeira declared that when it becomes operative it will utilize foreign funding and loans from the National Bank. Actual implementation of this banking subsystem is conditioned by the absence of habits of thrift among our population. However, the demand for these services on the part of fishing interests and owners of "green areas" is encouraging.

When asked to comment on the amounts retained in the bank following the exchange of currency, Fernando Teixeira acknowledged that the bank briefly had the use of a part of the frozen funds. The governor admitted that when the exchange took place, citizens showed up with more money than some branches had on hand. Teixeira agreed that the interest rate paid was not adequate compensation to the depositors of these funds, including the national government, inasmuch as the same rules applied in dealing with the government.

The important thing, he said, is to create conditions that will instill mutual confidence between the business community and the bank. Fernando Teixeira believes that constructive complaints and criticism are essential.

The governor denied, however, that there is any possibility of a new exchange of currency in the near future, although it has been decided to issue new paper currency, which in no way would invalidate the paper money now in circulation.

When asked to comment on the BNA's indebtedness to the Portuguese banks, Fernando Teixeira said the matter will be referred to the joint commission that is scheduled to meet shortly in Portugal. In any event, he insisted, the BNA is meeting its medium- and long-term debt commitments on time. He concluded his remarks by saying that the major source of concern is the short-term

debt—where there are problems in connection with credit lines for the direct importation of goods destined for immediate consumption and technical and material supplies for our industries—and that it is not, strictly speaking, a question of debt that is being negotiated.

#### \* MPLA Delegation Reports on Cabinda Situation

91AF0831A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 9 Mar 91 p 1

[Text] A report to be submitted to the head of government was completed in Cabinda following a visit paid by a joint party-government delegation headed by Colonel Joao Lourenco, member of the Political Bureau [BP] of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party. The delegation also consisted of five cabinet ministers, two deputy cabinet ministers, secretaries to the president of the republic, the secretary to the Council of Ministers, and other high-ranking cadres and technical experts. In Cabinda—where they stayed two days—the members of the delegation held a meeting with the local authorities for the purpose of deciding on a series of actions to be carried out in the social area pursuant to the guidelines issued by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the time of his visit to the province on 4 February. During the opening session—which was held behind closed doors—Maria Mambo Cafe, member of the BP and first secretary of the party in the province, expressed the view that the serious problems faced by the province can be solved through a united effort. The occasion was also used to introduce the new provincial commissioner, Augusto Tomas, who was recently appointed by presidential decree. Despite the fact that the contents of the report were secret, JORNAL DE ANGOLA has meanwhile learned that the members of the government, the technical experts, and the other participants in the meeting determined that there had been inadequate implementation of the actions called for in the development program for the province. Specifically, there had been insufficient preparation of the projects, a lack of appropriate organizational technical support, an inadequate assignment of responsibilities, and other factors deriving from the war. The main problem, however, is the poor management of resources. They accordingly recommended an array of measures as a starting point for effecting a change in the present situation. These measures include the transfer—to the province—of responsibility for utilization of the financial resources, as well as readjustments in the provincial plan and other directives previously issued by higher authority. In response to questions put to him by a group of journalists who approached him at the Cabinda airport, Colonel Joao Lourenco referred to the existence of a specific program for this northernmost province of Angola, which however has not experienced a satisfactory rate of implementation of the measures recommended in the program. He said that an attempt is being made to reactivate this program with a view to improving the living conditions of the population. He added that in this respect special attention should be paid to supplying articles of primary necessity and also

to development of the infrastructures, roads, bridges, schools, medical stations, and—insofar as possible—to development of the systems for supplying potable water. As for the progress of the investigation ordered by the president of the republic to discover the truth about the previous administration of the province under the former commissioner and his substitutes, Col. Joao Lourenco declared that if within 60 days frauds and abnormal situations are discovered, the cases of those involved could be turned over to the courts. "We are entering a phase of greater seriousness in which we are beginning to require that civil servants and other government employees assume greater responsibilities," he said. "As for the party," he added, "we believe that the leadership will know how to enhance its image in this province." The delegation consisted of the ministers of Finance, Planning, Health, Transport and Communications, and Petroleum; the deputy ministers of Commerce and Industry; and the assistant general manager of Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company].

#### \* Oil Minister Visits Oil Drum Factory

91AF0831B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 7 Mar 91 p 2

[Article by David Filipe]

[Text] Minister of Petroleum Joao Lourenco Landoite yesterday visited the Van Leer Container Enterprise, a production unit devoted to the manufacture of drums for oil products.

After making a leisurely tour of the factory, the minister of petroleum—accompanied by several employees of the ministry—informed himself firsthand of the major problems affecting the unit.

"The bottleneck in implementation of the plans," plant manager Rafael Godinho said, "is caused by the delay in granting lines of credit." He pointed out that the National Bank of Angola had held up eight import licenses and that the problem had been resolved only very recently.

The factory—which is a facility of the Ministry of Petroleum—is short of raw materials, which are imported principally from Brazil and Spain. Rafael Godinho further stated that maintaining production at around 95 percent of capacity requires 3,000 metric tons of sheet metal.

Drums of larger capacity are now being manufactured, as well as galvanized drums.

The new production line will have an installed capacity of 400 drums per hour. According to information supplied by Rafael Godinho, there are also plans to install a production line for the manufacture of drum-type buckets from tinplate.

The production line currently in operation has a capacity of 16,000 drums per month and 25,000 drums in the



same period of time [as published]. The production unit employs a total of 120 workers, including technicians and administrative employees.

The technology used in the factory is of South African origin and is in good condition. We learned that because of the current situation with respect to replacement parts, the machine shops in the factory are manufacturing 85 percent of all such parts.

"We have few problems where replacement parts are concerned," Rafael Godinho said, "inasmuch as the factory has men who were here when this enterprise was founded and not only understand the problems but know how to overcome them."

"The factory has experienced two shutdowns in the past two years, primarily because of problems with raw materials," he added.

Godinho said that 80 percent of the factory's production is shipped to SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company], its principal customer, while the remaining 20 percent is sold to the other government organs and to the public.

With respect to the living conditions of the workers employed at the factory, a tract of land had been selected to serve as the site of a residential district for the workers. Construction has not begun, however, because the Office of the Municipal Commissioner of Cacaco is unable to reach an appropriate decision.

The land in question is located near the factory and has been used to grow cassava. This situation has led to controversy and friction between the farmers and the factory management.

The petroleum minister directed the management of the production unit to solve the problem as speedily as possible in concert with the Office of the Municipal Commissioner of Cacaco so that construction can begin on the aforementioned housing project.

The "dinner pail" problem facing the workers was also reported to the minister, who took the opportunity to entrust the local authorities with the task of studying feasible ways of coping with the situation.

The lack of a doctor, medicine at the first-aid station, and transportation facilities were some of the matters broached to the minister.

In a brief statement, Joao Lourenco praised the actions carried out during the past year that culminated in a joint effort to carry out a project—now under way—to install a new and enlarged production line.

He also directed the management of the factory to prepare a "memorandum" that would list all its concerns of an urgent nature and submit it for study by his ministry.

## Botswana

### \* Committee To Pursue Okavango Project

91AF0879B Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English  
18 Feb 91 p 1

[Text] The four-person committee appointed by the Permanent Secretary to the President, Mr Elijah Legwaila to put back on track consultation on the Southern Okavango Integrated Development Project will be in Maun this week to brief the North West District Council on the project.

The committee, led by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Ms Pelonomi Venson, includes the Director of Water Affairs, Mr Moremi Sekwale, the Director of Veterinary Services, Mr Martz Mosienyane and the Director of Wildlife and National Parks, Mr Gabriel Seeletso.

Committee members will be joined in Maun by the four MPs [Members of Parliament] representing the area: the MP for Maun/Chobe, Mr Bahiti Temane, MP for Ngami, Mr Gaerolwe Kwerepe, MP for Okavango, Mr Joseph Kavindama and MP Mr Vister Moruti. The meeting, to be held on Wednesday, will also be attended by village elders.

A meeting held at the House of Chiefs on Friday last week with three of the four MPs heard that Botswana were not totally against the project but objected to the way consultation had been conducted.

The project, which has since been suspended, is expected to increase security for the Maun water supply, cater for Molapo Development Project and provide water for irrigation, livestock, fisheries, tourism, wildlife, riparian users and the Orapa water supply.

Meanwhile the Department of Water Affairs is continuing to identify independent consultants to assist in reviewing the project.

## Malawi

### U.S., UK Governments Thanked for Port Aid

MB1004192091 Blantyre Domestic Service  
in English 1610 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Station commentary: "New Facilities at Chilumba Port"]

[Text] As you might have heard in the news, the minister of transports and communications, Mr. Dalton Katopola, (has opened) new facilities at Chilumba port in Karonga District which has been built with the financial assistance of the United States and Britain as part of the northern corridor. Speaking during the occasion, the minister thanked both the U.S. and British Governments for their continued technical and financial assistance to Malawi's development efforts.

The new facilities, which were officially opened today, are part of the northern corridor project, and others have been built by the Malawi Government [words indistinct] and Dar es Salaam in Tanzania with some financial assistance from both the United States and Britain.

It should be noted that Malawi's traditional route of Beira is not operational at the moment due to the political situation in neighboring Mozambique. But since Malawi, in addition to agriculture, depends on trade for her economic development and well-being, it is necessary that it should have good facilities for sending and receiving her goods at the sea. Hence the need for port facilities such as the one that was officially opened today.

It is therefore important that the business community in this country should take advantage of the northern corridor in the transportation of goods to the sea because it is cheaper than the route to the port of Durban in the Republic of South Africa. It is hoped that the new facilities will assist the business community in the transportation of their goods quicker than is the case at the moment.

Once again we wish to join hands in thanking the U.S. and British Governments, who are helping us in various sectors, including transport. It is also hoped that other nations and organizations will follow the good example of the two governments in helping Malawi in its transportation systems until such time that the country will be able again to transport her goods through its traditional routes when the political climate in the neighboring Mozambique changes for the better through the current diplomatic efforts.

## Mozambique

### National Airline Purchases 5 New Boeings

MB0804105191 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 8 Apr 91 p 2

[Article by Linden Birns: "Five New Boeings for Mozambique"]

[Text] Mozambique's national airline LAM and Boeing Commercial Airplane Group have entered a deal worth at least \$200m [million] for the purchase of five new aircraft.

Boeing spokesman for Africa Steve Smith said in a statement that LAM had taken delivery of the first of the five aircraft late last week.

LAM will buy outright from Boeing one 737-300 and a 767-200 Extended Range (ER), while two other brand new 737-300s and another 767-200ER will be leased through the Irish commercial airliner leasing company GPA. [expansion unknown]

The orders are part of the airline's fleet modernisation programme which includes the sale of LAM's ageing DC-10 jetliner which is used on long-haul flights to Europe.

The basic cost of a new 737-300 is about \$45m, while a 767-200ER carries a basic \$60m price tag. These prices vary according to cabin interior configuration and engine choice.

LAM officials could not be reached for comment on how the airline was going to finance the deal, although it is believed that some of the initial capital will be raised through the sale of the DC-10. Depending on its condition, that airplane could fetch up to \$70m.

Last December the World Bank promised to provide Mozambique with almost \$1.2bn [billion] in aid this year. About \$130m was earmarked for emergency food relief and another \$400m for debt relief.

Last June the IMF approved a \$112.8m loan to Mozambique to support its economic reform programmes. It is not known whether funds to finance the aircraft have come from the remains of the World Bank grant or from the IMF loan.

Johannesburg is served four times a week by LAM while SAA [South African Airways] operates three flights to Maputo a week, with both airlines using Boeing 737-200 aircraft.

The new 737-300s will replace older aircraft on LAM's domestic and short/medium-haul regional flights, while the 767-200ERs will be used on long-haul European flights.

Air Malawi has also bought a new 737-300. The new airplane will begin service with the airline on flights between Lilongwe and Johannesburg next month. It will replace the airline's 25-year-old BAC 1-11 which will be flown on domestic and shorter regional routes.

### Cooperation Accords Signed With Norway, Sweden

MB0604185791 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Apr 91

[Text] Sweden has just granted Mozambique some \$18 million in terms of an accord signed by the two countries today. That grant will be used to support Mozambique's balance of payments this year.

The accord was signed by Mozambican Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso and Swedish Immigration Minister Maj-Lis Loow, who arrived in our country on 29 March to inaugurate the new installations of the Swedish Embassy in Maputo.

Mozambican-Swedish cooperation comprises many sectors, notably health, agriculture, road rehabilitation in three districts of northern Nampula Province, industry,

and energy. The annual aid package amounts to about \$150 million and comprises bilateral, multilateral, and emergency cooperation.

Speaking to AIM [expansion unknown] after signing the accord, Swedish Immigration Minister Maj-Lis Loow described bilateral cooperation as very good, adding that our country is the number one beneficiary of Swedish aid among African countries. She also said that the new accord confirms that the two countries and peoples enjoy good relations.

She concluded by saying that Sweden would increase its aid to Mozambique, depending on our country's needs.

Mozambique and Norway also signed a cooperation accord today worth 225 Norwegian kroner. That money will be used to support the balance of payments and in the areas of oil, maritime transportation, fishing, and energy. Norway's annual aid package to Mozambique is about 220 million kroner, not including multilateral or emergency cooperation. The accord was signed by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso and (Niels Vogt), the Norwegian representative in Maputo [title as heard].

### **Namibia**

#### **Court Declares Spanish Trawler Forfeited**

*MB1004115791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1016 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Apr 10 SAPA—The Windhoek high court on Wednesday [10 Apr] declared a R[and]30 million Spanish trawler forfeited to the state and sentenced its captain to a R400,000 fine for fishing illegally in Namibia's territorial waters.

In his lengthy judgment, Mr Justice Harold Levy said documents taken from the vessel Friopesca Uno showed that it had fished in Namibian waters between September 22 and November 24 and had caught 1,593 tons of hake worth approximately R2.5 million at Namibian prices.

Mr Justice Levy sentenced the captain, Jose Martinez Curras, to a fine of R400,000 (or six years' imprisonment) declaring the vessel, its equipment and catch forfeited to the state.

Curras earlier pleaded guilty to the charges of illegal fishing, saying he was awaiting a permit which he understood would not take long and would only be a formality.

In summing up the evidence, the court heard of falsified log books that had the Friopesca Uno off the Falkland Islands at the time the offence was committed and that the vessel's name and radio call sign had been painted out.

Namibian authorities seized the Friopesca Uno, and four other Spanish trawlers, in a daring operation using

a helicopter and members of the Namibian Defence Force off the Namibian coast on November 24 last year.

Mr Justice Levy said the offence had been carefully planned as foreign vessels did not travel long distances "to fish for a pittance".

Although Spanish authorities, in documents before court, said they had instructed their country's fisherman to observe Namibia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) declared last July, there was no proof that the boat's owners had tried to do so.

He dismissed as "blatantly false" the licence application, saying it had been made for another trawler owned by the same company and that it was for pelagic fish and not hake as had been caught.

The judge said a fine should be imposed to deter others and that the accused must be punished for what he had done, but not what for others may do in the future.

The punishment should fit the crime, Mr Justice Levy said, but should not "smack of revenge".

Captains of the four other trawlers seized on the same date are due to be sentenced later on Wednesday.

#### **Forfeiture of 5 Vessels**

*MB1004200491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1900 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Windhoek April 10 SAPA—The Windhoek high court on Wednesday [10 April] declared five Spanish trawlers valued at about R[and]100-million forfeited to the state and fined their captains R1.55-million for fishing illegally inside Namibian territorial waters.

The boats' cargoes of about 2,400 metric tons, mainly hake, valued at approximately R12-million were also forfeited to the state.

Namibian authorities seized the five vessels in a daring surveillance operation on November 24 last year, using a helicopter to drop fishing inspectors and Namibian Defence Force soldiers onto the boats.

Eight vessels were spotted, but three managed to evade the officials and escape.

After seizing the trawlers, they were ordered to the South African enclave of Walvis Bay and then to the southern Namibian port of Luderitz.

Police arrested the five captains and 15 senior officers. The officers were later released and allowed to return to Spain with the crews.

The captains were granted bail of R200,000 in mid-December and put under ships arrest on their vessels anchored off Luderitz.

Mr Justice Harold Levy sentenced Mr Jose Martinez Curras, 39, of the Friopesca Uno, on which 1,593 metric

tons of hake were found, to a R400,000 fine or six years imprisonment. The vessel is valued at R30-million.

Mr Francisco Branco Riall, 31, skipper of the *Friopescas Dos*, on which 430 metric tons of hake, kingklip and monk fish were found, received a fine of R300,000 or four years in prison. The trawler is estimated to be worth between R26-million and R30-million and the catch at R2-million, the court heard.

Mr Manuel Magdaleno Marthinez, 27, of the *Isla de Tambo*, received a R300,000 fine or four years imprisonment for illegally catching 183 metric tons of hake in Namibian waters. The vessel is estimated to be worth R12.5-million.

In Namibia's first maritime court case, Mr Justice Levy sentenced the master of the *Frio Leiro*, Mr Carlos Perez Redondo, 33, to a fine of R250,000 or three-and-a-half years in prison.

Twenty metric tons of hake were found on the trawler which officials value at approximately R12-million.

The court sentenced Mr Manuel Mendez Pineiro, 44, of the *Puente Belissar*, on which 161 metric tons of hake were found, to a fine of R300,000 or four years in prison.

The vessel, with its equipment, is worth R14.4-million, Mr Justice Levy said.

Spanish fishing boats have been accused of violating Namibia's 200 sea mile exclusive economic zone several times since it was enforced on July 10 last year.

Spain's ambassador to Namibia, Mr Carlos Sanchez de Boado, has been summoned to the Namibian Foreign Affairs Ministry three times since September.

The last time was in March this year after three more Spanish boats had been seized with the assistance of the South African Navy when Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab said Namibia held Spain "squarely and directly" responsible for the continuing violations.

"We are no longer convinced that there is a differentiation between the interests of these private citizens and the interests of the government," he told a media briefing.

The Namibian Government took seriously its responsibility to ensure its sovereignty, protect its territorial integrity and to ensure respect for the country's laws.

"These repeated incidents by Spanish fishing boats challenge the authority of our government and we cannot accept that lying down," Mr Gurirab said.

Spain had been warned that Namibian soldiers would open fire on vessels found fishing illegally and refused to cooperate with the authorities.

Namibia's fish resources have the potential to become a major contributor to the country's economy if allowed to recover from over-exploitation, according to officials.

Finance Minister Mr Otto Herrigel said earlier that the current R200-million contributed to the gross domestic product (GDP) could reach R2-billion in 10 years' time.

At the end of a three-day meeting in Windhoek of the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action Against Apartheid (AWEPAA), AWEPAA President Mr Jan Nico Scholten said between 30 and 40 vessels were known to be fishing illegally inside Namibia's exclusive zone.

He said one of the most important tasks for AWEPAA members, who shared his concern about the violations, was to tackle the illegal fishing.

"It has to be stopped immediately," he said.

Meanwhile, a group of Spanish fishing companies placed advertisements in Windhoek newspapers on Wednesday disassociating themselves from their colleagues in the industry.

"We wish to distance ourselves from those, who are still at present seeking to ignore Namibian authorities, and are in full support of any actions the Namibian Government may take to ensure that future fishing concessions are operated in terms of Namibian law," they said.

### 1st Phase of Arms Factory 50 Percent Complete

MB0604170391 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA  
in English 3 Apr 91 p 2

[Unattributed report: "First Phase of Arms Factory Done"]

[Text] The first phase of construction at the Namib Arms and Ammunition factory at Keetmanshoop is almost complete, the managing director of the company, Mr. Andre van Wyk, told reporters in Keetmanshoop.

He said more than 50 percent of the first phase, totalling about R[and]500 000, is done. The company will manufacture commercial weapons and ammunition for Namibia. It is the company's goal, Mr. van Wyk said, to make Namibia self-sufficient of foreign imports and possible boycotts. He also confirmed his confidence in the interest demonstrated by foreign countries to invest in Namibia and to assist wherever possible.

He said that construction work on the company started in December last year and the first phase is expected to be completed this month, after which production would begin shortly. The company will employ 30 people during the first phase.

Mr. van Wyk confirmed that positive enquiries have already been received from African states and Eastern Bloc countries.

The second phase, for the production of sporting rifles, is expected to commence between June and July this year.



Meanwhile, NAMPAs reports that the head of the Police Explosives Department, Inspector Koos Theyse, questioned the feasibility of the project. He based his reservation on whether the construction would meet the requirements of the Explosives Act.

"He is in a dream world," the inspector was quoted by NAMPAs as saying, "...he has to overcome a lot of problems because the plans for building the whole factory have been approved, but he does not yet have the licence to start production". According to NAMPAs, the third and fourth phases of construction would provide for the production of military ammunition—the success of which would depend on the Government's willingness. [passage omitted]

According to the report, the production of 15 kg of explosives would cost about R500 000. It also said that the factory would be able to manufacture 20 rounds of ammunition per day for sporting rifles and 10,000 rounds for handguns.

## Swaziland

### UNHCR Reports Presence of 32,000 Refugees

MB1104180091 Mbabane Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] A representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] in Swaziland, Mr. Christopher Thorn, said the number of refugees in this country is 32,000. They are mainly from South Africa and Mozambique. He said there are now [words indistinct] refugees in Swaziland. He was addressing a press conference designed to introduce the commissioner for refugees' 40th anniversary.

### Matsapa-Machava Railroad To Be Repaired

MB1104200591 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Apr 91

[Text] Transportation and communications ministers of Mozambique and Swaziland have agreed that the two governments should cooperate in rehabilitating the Matsapa-Machava railroad. The two ministers met in Mbabane to strengthen relations between Mozambique and Swaziland, particularly in the field of transportation.

## Tanzania

### Zanzibar's Amour on Introducing Political Changes

EA1104145990 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili  
1200 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Excerpt] Zanzibar—Dr. Salmin Amour, the Zanzibar president and Revolutionary Council chairman, has said that Tanzania sincerely intends to introduce political changes in accordance with the wishes of the majority of

citizens. Speaking with a four-man delegation of the presidential commission on political changes at State House today, Dr. Amour said that the party and the government welcome new ideas that will help lead the nation in the right direction and are accepted by the citizens themselves.

He told the commission, led by its chairman, Comrade Francis Nyalali, that the Chama Cha Mapinduzi and its two governments [Zanzibar and the mainland] were ready to be corrected by any person, and that in confirming this reality, every Tanzanian has been given the freedom to air their views on what they see as the appropriate way to lead the country. He said that what needs to be taken into consideration is to make sure that any system, be it the continuation of a single party or the launching of multiparty system, is agreed upon through debates and conviction and not through intimidation. He said that anybody with ideas should submit them to the commission and that all changes are welcome, provided that they are conducted in peace and tranquility.

The delegation told the Zanzibar president that the preparations of the commission have reached a convincing stage and that the task of beginning to meet the citizens, starting at the regional to the village level, would start between 24 April and July [words indistinct]. Comrade Nyalali told the Zanzibar president that the commission's delegates would enter the second phase—listening to the opinions and recommendations of the citizens—in September to October, and that the commission is expected to submit its report in March of next year. [passage omitted]

## Zambia

### Kaunda Urges USSR To Maintain Union

MB1004223191 Dakar PANA in English  
1845 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] Lusaka, 10 April (ZANA/PANA)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda Wednesday [10 April] said the Soviets must remain as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), in the wake of the prestroyka and glasnost revolution that has swept their country.

He was speaking at a working breakfast in State House with the visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Aleksandr Zhuravlev, a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Kaunda said there was a tendency for people to change ideas during revolutions due to problems encountered but you must remain one whole Soviet Union." [no opening quotation marks as received] he told the Soviet team delegation.

The president said that perestroyka (restructuring) and glasnost (openness) revolution would succeed and that Soviet would overcome their problems.

On bilateral relations between Zambia and the USSR, Kaunda said the ties dated to the pre-independence era when Zambia was still under British rule.

He said the Soviet Union's support to Zambia's independence struggle both morally and politically had continued up to now.

In reply, Zhuravlev expressed confidence that the Soviets would subdue their current problems as many people had chosen to keep the USSR intact during the recent referendum.

### **Kaunda on Need for Economic Reform Program**

*MB1004190391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1852 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Lusaka Apr 10 SAPA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has hailed foreign governments and international donor agencies for facilitating the 650 million U.S. dollars aid to Zambia, pledged at the Paris Club last month.

Speaking when ambassadors and representatives of donor agencies called on him at State House in Lusaka on Wednesday [10 April], Mr Kaunda paid tribute to the international community for appreciating Zambia's stringent economic recovery programme.

He said that although the economic recovery programme had created hardships for Zambians, it was the only solution to the country's economic problems.

"The programme is tough but there is no other way. And we are determined to carry it on."

The government would explain to the people why the programme was being carried through despite it being tough, he said, adding "irresponsible criticisms" would be ignored.

"There are various voices attacking the programme but they are empty and irresponsible voices. We will not attend to them," he said.

### **Refinery Strike To Deplete Diesel Stocks**

*MB1004105791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1028 GMT 10 Apr 91*

[Text] Lusaka Apr 10 SAPA—A strike by about 200 workers at Zambia's only oil refinery could cripple the country's transport and manufacturing industries as well as Zambia's lucrative copper mines, SAPA's correspondents reported on Wednesday [10 April].

The country's diesel stocks are expected to be exhausted by Friday [12 April].

"The situation is serious because all the industrial operations in the country will grind to a halt," said Mr Everisto Kasunga, group energy director of the state conglomerate the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (Zimco).

However, an end to the crisis did not appear to be in sight.

Talks on Tuesday night bogged down when the managing director of the Indeni petroleum refinery, Mr Salvatore Miele, refused to meet union leaders, citing worker intransigence.

The striking workers are demanding an 85 per cent salary increase and a cost-of-living allowance of Zambian dollars 2,100 for each employee.

The strikers say they are the worst-paid workers in the country, despite being in a strategic industry.

Indeni management is offering a 20 per cent increase and Zambian dollars 750 cost-of-living allowance.

The offer was rejected by workers as being incompatible with the country's 150 per cent inflation rate.

Mr Kasunga said on Wednesday that contingency plans for alternative supplies—including efforts to obtain diesel from Malawi—had failed.

It was earlier suggested that Zambia barter premium and regular petrol with Malawian diesel, but Malawi later declined when the quantities to be exchanged were calculated to be too high.

Mr Kasunga said that when diesel stocks ran out on Friday, "companies like Zambian Consolidated Copper Mines, which depend on diesel to operate heavy-duty machines—including underground locomotives, Zambia Railways and Trucks for hauling goods by road—will be virtually grounded".

It was also feared that even if the Indeni oil refinery plant were to begin operating on Wednesday, at least five days would be needed to produce the amount of fuel needed.

The industrial action at the plant has not been backed by the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers. Instead the union has appealed to strikers to return to work so that pragmatism could prevail at the talks.

## **Zimbabwe**

### **Government Denies Mengistu Family in Harare**

*MB0604085391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0817 GMT 6 Apr 91*

[Text] Harare April 6 SAPA—The Zimbabwe Government has denied reports that the wife of Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and several other members of his immediate family were in Zimbabwe, reports ZIANA national news agency. It was earlier reported that exiled Ethiopians had claimed Mengistu's wife and four children as well as "an unidentified brother" had turned up in Harare this week. However, a Zimbabwe Government spokesman said this was completely untrue. He added that similar reports had been

circulating for about a week and it had also surfaced in NEWSWEEK, an American magazine. However, they were simply not true.

#### **Finance Minister on Economic Reform Implementation**

*MB1104164191 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] The Zimbabwean finance minister, Dr. Bernard Chidzero, says Zimbabwe cannot afford the luxury of ignoring fundamental changes taking place in South Africa and in Europe.

Dr. Chidzero said Zimbabwe would have to face a new world in which market forces prevailed, and that an economic adjustment program was being implemented in order to face these challenges and survive in a competitive environment.

He said it had taken the government 10 years to formulate an economic reform program, because it had wanted to address the imbalances of the past through huge expenditures on education and other social services.

Now, he said, the government would deregulate prices and channel more resources towards investment. Dr. Chidzero pointed out that Zimbabwe would have to compete with Europe and other countries, such as South Africa.

#### **\* Five-Year Economic Reform Program Issued**

##### **\* Announcement 14 Feb**

*91AF0881A Harare THE HERALD in English  
15 Feb 91 p 1*

[Text] The government yesterday released its long-awaited five-year economic reform programme and confirmed that it will meet donors in Paris on 26 to 28 March to raise the initial \$9 billion needed to set the \$42 billion programme fully in motion.

Although some details of the programme have been released in various policy statements over the last year or so, this was the first comprehensive indication of planned policy action on a year-by-year basis until 1995 to ensure sustained, job-creating growth in Zimbabwe.

Most of the \$42 billion needed for the programme, mainly for increased imports to revitalise industry and make it more competitive, is scheduled to be earned from increased exports. But the \$9 billion in external funding to be sought in Paris is seen as vital for getting the programme off the ground in a meaningful way.

Presenting the programme, Zimbabwe: A Framework for Economic Reform 1991/95, to journalists in Harare yesterday, the Secretary for Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Comrade Elisha Mushayakarara, said it had been distributed to donors last week and the response so far had been positive.

He dismissed recent local reports in a weekly newspaper that the conference with donors had been postponed "indefinitely" because of the Gulf crisis.

The only reason why the meeting, which was originally scheduled for the end of this month, has been postponed was that the World Bank-owned building usually used for such meetings was being redecorated and an alternative venue had to be found. This had now been arranged and the conference was definitely being held in Paris between 26 and 28 March.

The programme had been drawn up in close consultation with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The government was confident that it would meet Zimbabwe's needs while attracting sufficient donor support.

There have already been indications from the United States' Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Herman Cohen, during his recent visit that the United States would support the programme. Further indications are likely when the IMF managing director, Mr Michel Camdessus, visits Zimbabwe next week.

The donors will particularly be asked to support a "social fund" that has been established by the government to ease the possible negative impact of the adjustment programme on the poorest and neediest Zimbabweans.

Outlining the Financing requirements of the programme, the document said that following the severe import compression of the mid-1980s and a current account surplus in 1989 and 1990, there was a widening current account deficit in 1989 and 1990.

The current account deficit was \$235.7 million or 1.5 percent of gross domestic product in 1989 and is estimated to have been about \$468.8 million in 1990, or 2.8 percent of GDP.

The 1990 increase was largely due to the increase in fuel prices because of the Gulf crisis and, unless these prices fell for Zimbabwe, the effect would be even greater in 1991 because the higher prices would apply to the whole year.

It was, however, now possible to expand imports rapidly for a couple of years without creating an excessive current account deficit and generating unsustainable external debt, provided there was enough foreign financing to support the needed increase in investment.

"However, given balance of payments constraints, trade liberalisation in Zimbabwe needs to generate an improvement in the composition of imports, not simply a general expansion of imports," said the document.

Balance of payments projections for 1991 to 1995 estimate that the real export growth rate will rise as the reform programme takes effect. Imports are expected to grow by 8.5 percent in real terms in 1991 and by 7.1 percent in 1992 before falling back to 3.7 percent growth a year between 1993 and 1995.

The rapid early expansion of imports will be made possible through the relaxation of import controls, which will provide the materials and capital goods needed for the recovery of investments.

Foreign reserves will be gradually increased to reach three months of imports by 1995.

It is estimated that the current account deficit will increase from 2.8 percent of GDP in 1990 to 6.4 percent in 1992 before falling to 4 percent by 1995.

New borrowing will therefore be needed to help fund increased investment by supporting the temporary increase in the current account deficit if there was not to be an "unacceptable temporary decline in consumption and living standards."

Zimbabwe now needed major increases in both grants and a blend of concessional and other long-term lending. Short-term lending was not very helpful when the problems were related to structural and investment issues as in Zimbabwe today.

#### \* Main Features

91AF0881B Harare *THE HERALD* in English  
15 Feb 91 p 1

[Text] Highlights of the economic reform programme are as follows:

- The Budget deficit will be cut from about 10 percent of GDP [gross domestic product] to 5 percent by 1994/95 through cost recovery programmes (charging for some social services), cutting out subsidies and pruning the civil service.
- Parastatals will have to become economically self-sufficient, cutting staff levels and improving services while charging more market-determined prices for their products and services.
- The present foreign exchange allocation system will gradually be replaced by a market system between now and 1995, by which time most imports will be on the open general import licence system. By the end of this year, 30 percent of goods will be on unrestricted OGIL [Open General Import Licence]. Tariffs will be increasingly used to provide some local protection.
- Investment approvals, price and distribution controls and labour regulations will be decontrolled even further to encourage investment.
- Local governments will be asked to review their regulations to encourage the establishment of small businesses and the informal sector, including individual truck operators who can help improve rural transport.
- The programme is likely to lead to at least 32,000 people losing their jobs, but special steps are being made to compensate them in both the public and private sectors while helping them to retrain to take on other jobs or become self-employed.

Cutbacks in social services such as health and education and the reduction of subsidies could affect the poor, but a "social fund" is being set up as protection from the worst effects of this.

—Special attention will be paid to ensuring that environmental issues and the role of women in development are not overlooked as the country goes through a temporary squeeze to reequip itself for further growth and development.

#### \* Market-Based Exchange System

91AF0881C Harare *THE HERALD* in English  
15 Feb 91 p 8

[Text] The trade liberalisation segment of the economic reform programme will involve a phased move away from the present foreign exchange allocation system by 1995.

The programme, which started in October last year, will be phased over five years to allow stronger sectors to benefit from the removal of constraints on their export performance while allowing weaker sectors to adapt and new investment to take place as opportunities arise.

The programme will include expanding the open general import licence system, tariff reform, a supportive exchange rate policy and improved export provisions.

Apart from a few goods—which will be excluded only on the grounds of defence, safety and overwhelming public interest—all items will be imported through the OGIL [Open General Import Licence] system by 1995.

The progressive expansion of OGIL should help the development of export-oriented activities and the gradual introduction of a competitive environment for local industries.

"However, the entire business community will have to face import competition within five years and hence should plan their activities accordingly," said the document.

This programme has already started and, to allow industries time to adjust and modernise, two basic categories of OGIL have been introduced—one is unrestricted while the other has end-use (user specific) restrictions.

The document said that maintaining the user specific category in the early years of the programme will help strengthen export performance and prepare industry to face external competition.

As has already been seen from the first inclusions on to OGIL, the first goods placed on this list will be mostly raw materials, irrespective of whether or not they are locally produced, to allow existing industry to increase output.

These will be followed by intermediaries. Capital equipment will initially be made unavailable from special lines



of credit under the supervision of the Zimbabwe Investment Centre. Only in the middle of the programme will capital goods be added to the list of unrestricted OGIL.

Final consumer goods will be placed on OGIL only in years four and five of the programme to minimise the dislocation to the existing industry and employment while still ensuring that these industries restructure and become competitive in five years.

A minimum share of 24 percent of imports were scheduled to be on OGIL last year, 50 percent this year, 70 percent in 1992, 75 percent in 1993, 85 percent in 1994 and 85 percent in 1995.

As the foreign exchange allocation system is phased out, tariffs will be the only instrument used to provide modest protection for local producers. Almost all tariffs will be in the range of 0 to 30 percent from 1991 onwards. The surtax, which is now a flat 20 percent across the board, will be reduced to 10 percent by 1993, when the overall structure of taxes on imports will have been reviewed.

The aim will be to eliminate the surtax and at the same time raise the minimum customs duty to 10 percent by 1995.

The import tax, which is equivalent to sales taxes on domestically produced goods, will change only as sales taxes are changed.

The average customs duty will rise from about 9 percent to 13 percent, while the average nominal protection (customs duty plus surtax) will fall from 19 percent to 14 percent over the five years of the programme.

Final consumer goods will have customs duties in the range of 20 percent to 30 percent, with only 100 of the roughly 5,000 six-digit SITC [expansion not given] codes giving rates of more than 30 percent. Intermediaries, raw materials and capital goods will be subject to customs duties of about 15 percent, 10 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Over the course of the programme, government and public enterprise imports will become subject to taxation. This, together with the increase in the minimum customs duty from 0 to 10 percent and the abolition of the industrial drawback, will allow the surtax to be phased down with an equal reduction in the average rate of total tax on imports.

Underpinning the import liberalisation programme will be an "appropriate" exchange rate policy.

The average real exchange rate against Zimbabwe's major trading partners has already fallen by 20 percent over the past two years, including 12 percent over the last 12 months.

This has already increased market incentives for exporters and made local producers more competitive against imports.

"Government policy is to maintain an exchange rate regime which will continue the existing resource shift in favour of export sectors and sustain export competitiveness."

#### \* Land Bill May Also Affect Black Earners

91 AF0880B Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL  
in English 24 Feb 91 p 1

[Article by Newton Kanhema and Cephas Chitsaka]

[Text] Black commercial farmers who are under-utilising their land and reducing their farms to holiday retreats stand to lose them, the Minister of Land, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has said.

Addressing emergent commercial farmers at a field day at Lutombo Farm just outside Karoi, on Thursday, Cde Mangwende said the Land Bill would not only affect white farmers who are under-utilising land, but black landowners as well.

"Some of my friends both in government and outside have bought big commercial farms not to farm but just for the pleasure of enhancing their status as owners of vast land.

"These people leave their big offices on Friday afternoon with their families to spend a weekend at the farm where crop production is not done commercially. We cannot accept a situation where people waste land and make them holiday retreats," he said.

He said the Constitutional Amendment (No. 11) Bill was not racist as all under-utilised farms regardless of who owned them would be targeted for resettlement. But, Cde Mangwende noted that the government would not accept a situation where it was held to ransom by a group of white commercial farmers.

"We will not accept a situation where we are forced to kneel down and beg commercial farmers to grow certain crops. It is clear that they will be more concerned with their personal gains and if a producer price does not satisfy them they go into wildlife."

Cde Mangwende said that those farmers keeping wildlife in cropping areas were fooling themselves because that would not be considered. Wildlife had to be kept in natural regions four and five.

Cde Mangwende added that commercial farmers were going into wildlife simply because it was not controlled by the government. Some of them, he said, were now having fat foreign bank accounts because tourists would deposit money into the farmers' bank accounts before coming to enjoy themselves at their farms.

Of the 11 million hectares for commercial farmland, the government intends to take away six million hectares for resettlement purposes. Cde Mangwende said that studies



had shown that commercial agriculture needed only 3.6 million hectares but the government had deliberately left five million hectares.

This was because it wanted blacks to join that sector who would take time to settle down.

The minister said that at virtually all the meetings he had held with white commercial farmers, he was accused of trying to create Bantustans in the commercial farming areas if he resettled people there.

"But I was telling them that what I am actually doing was to destroy the Bantustans created by the colonial system that demarcated areas for white farmers and crowded blacks in reserves."

Cde Mangwende said that time for subsistence farming was gone. All farmers, whether communal or small-scale, must now produce on a commercial basis. There was no reason why communal or resettlement farmers produced less per hectare than commercial farmers.

He said that those to be resettled or blacks who were going to be given farms must not let the government down. He added that the government would not want to "have egg on its face" by resettling farmers in fertile land who will, instead of growing crops, chop down trees for sale.

"The government will not hesitate to cancel leases, long or short, of those farmers who will be abusing land."

#### **\* German Aid Projects Include Irrigation**

91AF0866C Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE  
(Farming Gazette Supplement) in English  
22 Feb 91 p 21

[Text] The German Government will this year give Zimbabwe DM[Deutschemarks]12 million (Z\$[Zimbabwe dollars]21.8 million) to develop two irrigation schemes in Chiweshe and Guruve, communal lands in Mashonaland Central.

This brings to DM37 million (Z\$67.3 million) which has been spent so far on irrigation projects in this country by West Germany.

Mr Stephan Ohme, the secretary for development cooperation at the German Embassy in Harare, said this week

that the irrigation schemes, which would benefit between 300 and 500 families, would be implemented within the next three years.

However, construction of two medium-size dams to feed the schemes was expected to begin shortly, he said.

Once all the necessary infrastructure for the scheme was in place, he said, about 600 hectares of land would be opened up for the production of citrus fruits, barley, maize and horticulture.

In the long-term, the project area was expected to be increased to about 1,500 hectares, Mr Ohme said.

"The project also envisages the establishment of market facilities for some of the products to be produced from the schemes to overcome transport problems," he said.

During past few years, he said, about DM25 million (Z\$43 million) had been spent developing irrigation projects in various parts of the country, including Ngezi with 275 hectares and Zvishavane with 347 hectares under irrigation.

Mr Ohme said his government would this year give the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development a further DM7 million (Z\$12.7 million) to rehabilitate and construct about 300 shallow and deep wells in Chiredzi and Mwenezi districts in the Lowveld.

Germany had also given DM15 million (about Z\$27 million) to the Department of Veterinary Services for the construction of more than 300 animal health management centres throughout the country, he said.

The programme, which was started in 1988, was now nearing completion, Mr Ohme said.

Another beneficiary of German funds was the Grain Marketing Board (GMB), which recently received DM17 million (about Z\$31 million) for the construction of grain silos in Murehwa, Magunje and Lions Den. Work on these projects was currently in progress.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) also obtained DM22 million (about Z\$40 million) for its small farm and resettlement credit facility, Mr Ohme said.

He said West Germany had also given Zimbabwe about DM20 million (Z\$36 million) for the procurement of combine harvesters, tractors and fishing equipment.

## Burkina Faso

### President Pardons 1989 Coup Plotters

AB0904172291 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1300 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Statement by Justice Minister Antoine Komy Sambo on amnesty decree Zatu A8/0032/SP/PRES, dated 8 April 1991, granting a presidential pardon to Burkinabe citizens and foreigners who in December 1989 tried to overthrow the regime and institutions of Burkina Faso; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Justice Ministry, which was examining the case, said at the time that a fair trial would be held to apply the [words indistinct] to the people concerned. Consequently the decision was made to investigate the acts committed by the plotters and the case was under way. You also know that under the terms of our criminal code, the government can end the investigation of any crime. It can also end any sentence following a condemnation. [Word indistinct] either verbally, by writing, or through the person concerned.

Those who were arrested asked for the comrade president's pardon. Given the comrade president's generosity and indulgence, and based on the provisions of the criminal code which allows him to end any legal proceeding or condemnation, he gave instructions for the [words indistinct]. By the same token, legal proceedings by the examining magistrate have been stopped and as of today those who were accused of trying to overthrow the institutions of the Republic are free to move around. Those who were granted a provisional release by the examining magistrate, which is one of his prerogatives, are also free thanks to this amnesty by the comrade president.

Thus, concerning the preliminary investigation no one can talk of [word indistinct] and the threat of possible condemnation no longer exists. Thus, the people concerned can now move freely like you and I. This is what I wanted to bring to your attention.

### Pardoned Detainees Released 9 Apr

AB1104225991 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 9 Apr 91

[Text] The detainees who were granted presidential pardon yesterday were released today. This morning, soon before their release, Captain Gilbert Diendere, official in charge of defense and security in the Executive Committee, made it a point to meet with them. The meeting enabled Cpt. Diendere to read to the released detainees the contents of the presidential decree and to respond to some questions they asked him.

## Cape Verde

### First Constitutional Government Listed

LD0504124791 Lisbon International Service  
in Portuguese 1020 GMT 5 Apr 91

[Text] The composition of Cape Verde's first constitutional government of the second republic is as follows: Prime minister and defense minister Carlos Alberto de Carvalho Veiga

Foreign Minister Jorge Carlos Almeida Fonseca.

Minister of Finance and Planning Jose Tomas Veiga.

Minister of Rural Development and Fisheries Antonio Alberto do Rosario

Minister of Economy, Transport and Communications Manuel Casimiro de Jesus Chantre

Minister of Justice, Public Administration and Labor Eurico Correia Monteiro

Minister of Health and Social Promotion Luis de Sousa Nobre Leite.

Minister of Education Manuel da Paixao Santos Faustino.

Minister of Public Works Teofilo Figueiredo Almeida Silva.

Secretary of State for Internal Administration Mario Ramos Pereira da Silva

Secretary of State for Youth and Sport Rui Alberto de Figueiredo Soares

Secretary of State Assistant to the Prime Minister Arnaldo Pina Pereira da Silva

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Jose Luis Barbosa Leao Monteiro

Secretary of State for Emigration and Communities Jose Manuel Pinto Monteiro

Secretary of State for Public Administration Alfredo Goncalves Teixeira

Secretary of State for Social Promotion Ondina Maria Fonseca Rodrigues Ferreira

Secretary of State for Fisheries Helena Penedo.

Secretary of State for Rural Development Jose Antonio Pinto Monteiro

Secretary of State for Transport and Communication Antonio Pedro Mauricio dos Santos

## Ivory Coast

### Spread of Liberia Fighting to Sierra Leone Viewed

AB0904204291 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 8 Apr 91 p 28

["Latest" column by Noel Yao: "What Does Taylor Want?"]

[Text] Charles Gankay Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] is once again the talk of town in this atrocious but forgotten conflict.

While prospects for the peace sought by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] have

been stalemated domestically, the Liberian crisis is now evolving toward an internationalization of the conflict.

Unable to achieve his ambitions through a negotiated arrangement, Charles Taylor seems bent on playing the escalation card in a bid to raise the stakes. Neighboring Sierra Leone has the misfortune of being a sort of rear base for the white helmets of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG]. Furthermore, Freetown, the Sierra Leonean capital, has become, willy-nilly, the transit point of numerous Liberians received there as brothers, many of whom are reported to be easy prey, real cannon fodder for the shabby, uncontrollable rebels of the Patriotic Front.

What, really, is the matter with Charles Taylor for him to blame the civilians in Sierra Leone after bombing that country's territory? Is that the last resort for a man who wants, by hook or by crook, to become the president of Liberia, a vast cemetery?

The issue is already of very serious concern, and speedy action is called for. In an "all or nothing" strategy, Taylor and his men could well have the insidious idea of splitting the ranks of ECOWAS, which is already highly noted by opposing stands, one may even say eyeball-to-eyeball, between the anglophone and francophone countries.

It is unthinkable that after taking part in last year's carnage the Liberian rebels should "export" their awful killings in this manner.

Should we look on without reacting to the conflagration of a whole subregion simply to enable Mr. Taylor "to become somebody" in Liberia?

## Liberia

### Refugees in Sierra Leone Said Fleeing Home

AB1104185490 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 11 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In an ironic twist, Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone are fleeing again, this time back to Monrovia. They are apparently escaping a backlash of resentment against Liberians in Sierra Leone because of the fighting in Pujehun and Kailahun Districts between government forces and insurgents who have crossed the border and have claimed to belong to Charles Taylor's National Liberian Patriotic Front. Several hundred apparently bewildered Liberians have now arrived back in Monrovia from where Claud Hine telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Most of the returnees I spoke to told me that many of the Liberian refugees residing in Sierra Leone had been subjected to questioning and the searching of their houses. Some of the returnees said the Sierra Leonean authorities have

halted all petty trading by Liberian refugees. They said that the action of the Sierra Leone authorities had made conditions grave for the more than 200,000 Liberians who live in Sierra Leone. They said that thousands of their countrymen are seeking ways to return to Liberia.

Some of the returnees I spoke to said there is no one you that can carry your complaint to and get redress. Every Liberian is a rebel in Sierra Leone. Too sad that our once good hosts have become so hostile to us. One male returnee told me that rumors were circulating in Freetown that Liberian refugees are being given 30 days to leave Freetown, or else the authorities will use force to get them out. This claim has not been confirmed by any authority in Sierra Leone.

A Liberian businesswoman who returned this week told me that it has been very rough with some others. Since the fighting started in Sierra Leone, we have not been in peace. She said that many refugees were being beaten and thrown out of their houses and their personal effects taken from them. [end recording]

### ECOMOG Leader on Monitoring Cease-Fire

AB0804171191 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] Reports just coming in say ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] Field Commander Major General Rufus Kupolati has expressed concern about the state of representation and misgivings being made by individuals in the public and organizations concerning the employment of ECOMOG in Liberia. Reacting to representations, the field commander reiterated that ECOMOG, which is not a faction to the Liberian crisis, has a very clear mandate, which is to monitor the Bamako cease-fire agreement, which was signed on November 28, and to enforce it where necessary, thereby creating the necessary conditions for peace and tranquillity for normal life to resume for the benefit of all Liberians.

As a followup to the cease-fire agreement and monitoring process, the release continues, the field commander pointed out that the crucial role of ECOMOG has been that of working through the various factions through dialogue and negotiations in order to build the much needed confidence. This was the reason behind the series of technical committee meetings which were held among the military factions toward the Liberian crisis. These meetings, according to the release, which were held under the auspices of ECOMOG, culminated into the recent well-publicized confidence visits by the representatives of the military factions to areas held by each of them alongside representatives of ECOMOG, the United Nations Organization, and various international relief agencies. The field commander wishes to reassure all Liberians that the gains of the confidence visits have not been lost and all efforts have been geared toward consolidating these gains until the next phase of the confidence visits.

On the ongoing Liberian national conference, the field commander expressed the need for all Liberians to exercise maximum restraint and patience in a spirit of brotherhood and reconciliation in their quest for peace. The field commander further stated that the road to peace is not an even one and that the search for peace was the responsibility of all Liberians. Liberia and Liberians have suffered enough and it is with this sense of collective national loss that Liberians should approach the all-Liberian conference in a spirit of forgiveness and that of give-and-take.

Commenting on recent rumors circulating in the capital, Monrovia, concerning representation of ECOMOG force, the field commander stated that there was no truth in the rumors that any member of the force is being pulled out. The ECOMOG force, he said, is intact and ever ready to pursue its mandate to a conclusive end. ECOMOG was to keep the peace and assured that ECOMOG would not abandon this responsibility. [sentence as heard]

#### **Interim President on Stalemate in National Talks**

AB1004222191 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 10 Apr 91

[Text] Liberia's Interim President Amos Sawyer has in Conakry deplored the current stalemate in the National Conference which opened on 8 April [as heard] in Monrovia to find a solution to the Liberian problem. According to Amos Sawyer, there is no hope for any immediate solution because of the stubbornness of Charles Taylor, whose troops have continued to carry out incursions, particularly into Sierra Leone.

#### **States Aiding NPFL Warned To End Support**

AB0804122891 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 8 Apr 91

[Text] The outgoing field commander of the West African peace monitoring group, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group], Major General Joshua Dogonyaro, has warned the West African states aiding Mr. Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front [NPFL] to put an end to their support. The countries are Burkina Faso and the Ivory Coast. Speaking in an interview with a Nigerian (?weekly) newspaper recently, Gen. Dogonyaro said the assistance given by the two countries has only done great harm to the people of Liberia.

The Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, quoting Gen. Dogonyaro in an interview, said the best way to deal with a rebel leader is to talk to his supporters to, as he put it, put a screw on him. He said Mr. Taylor's NPFL's attack on Sierra Leone was intended to derail the peace process and to cause that country to pull out of ECOMOG. The outgoing field commander disclosed that the presence of dissident groups with the NPFL is based on Mr. Taylor's promise to them that he would assist them to destabilize their individual governments. He called on

other West African countries who have not sent in troops to the peacekeeping force in Liberia to do so. Both Burkina Faso and the Ivory Coast had earlier denied their (?alleged support to the NPFL).

#### **Nigeria**

#### **Official Recommends Offensive Against Taylor**

AB1104192491 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 11 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Well, incursions from Liberia into Sierra Leone have apparently taxed the patience of the Nigerians to the limit. They dominate the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African Peacekeeping Monitoring Group] force in Liberia, they have never been on good terms with Charles Taylor, and now it seems that Taylor has gone beyond the pale. At any rate, Nigeria's Information Minister Alexander Akinyele told reporters in Washington yesterday that he thought ECOMOG should go on the offensive again. On the line, Habe Saleh asked Mr. Akinyele exactly what he thought should be done:

[Begin recording] [Akinyele] I am suggesting that whatever means ECOMOG would use, they should get Charles Taylor in some kind of custody as quickly as possible.

[Saleh] Do you think ECOMOG has the mandate to go on the offensive? I understand it is a peacekeeping force.

[Akinyele] It is a peacekeeping force quite all right, but if in the space of the peacekeeping force, Charles Taylor is causing all the trouble—so many lives have been lost, lives of Liberians and other people living in Liberia—then is it less more precious than the life that he has destroyed? What is extraordinary in terminating his life if only to save the lives of so many more that he would have wasted? Look at it from that point of view.

[Saleh] Are you convinced that these incursions into Sierra Leone have been carried out by Charles Taylor's men and it is not a case of internal unrest in Sierra Leone?

[Akinyele] All the reports say with one voice Charles Taylor's men. So if all the reporters of the world are around, then who is to blame? [end recording]

#### **Katsina Governor 'Fed Up' With Muslim Leader**

AB1004233091 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 9 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last week, the governor of the northern Nigerian State of Katsina, John Madaki, told a press conference that he was fed up with the militant Muslim sect leader, Malam Yakubu. The governor accused Malam Yakubu of organizing pro-Iraqi demonstrations during the Gulf



war, of being behind the fire [word indistinct] of newspaper offices, and of calling on people to boycott this year's national census. Governor Madaki did not mince his words, saying that if there was more trouble, the Muslim leader will be taken to the polo ground and publicly executed without trial. On the line to Katsina, Josephine Hazeley put it to Governor Madaki that by uttering such threats, he was himself breaking the law:

[Begin recording] [Madaki] We require peace in Katsina State, and we have a responsibility to safeguard lives and property. And this sect has on three occasions threatened the lives and property of the people in this state. We have a right to live peacefully. We have a right to protect the citizens. We have the responsibility to protect every living being here. And that is what I want done by telling him, let him curtail his activities.

[Hazeley] But it is proper to say you will kill or have him hung or executed without first taking him to the court of law to prove his guilt?

[Madaki] The process of law will be followed and when found guilty, he will be executed.

[Hazeley] But do you not think Muslims will find your threat offensive and provocative?

[Madaki] I have a responsibility to ensure peace and security of every life here, and I have to live up to that responsibility.

[Hazeley] But in carrying out your responsibility, you must yourself observe the law of the country; that is, you must charge people to a court to prove their guilt or innocence first.

[Madaki] Yes, and that is why we said the process of law will be followed. And if this man is a Muslim, the Islamic law allows that where one head of the people threatens peace and stability of property or lives, that one head should be eliminated, if found guilty by the process of law, and this is what I am referring you to. Let him check the Holy Koran on that.

[Hazeley] The malam says his group is not a violent one and that all he is doing is spreading the word of Allah and that is his duty.

[Madaki] You see, I want to cut this whole thing short. I have a responsibility to ensure peace and stability in Katsina State, and I have identified him as somebody who causes threat to other lives. All I am telling him is that if that is done and the law catches up with him, the process of law will deal with him very seriously, for me to have peace and stability and every individual in Katsina to live peacefully, for good development.

[Hazeley] Finally, Governor, are you yourself a Muslim, or are you a Christian?

[Madaki] Which one do you want to know? Muslim or Christian?

[Hazeley] What is your religion, yourself?

[Madaki] I am a Catholic. But I was born a Muslim; 41 of us, I am the only Catholic. My senior brother is the imam of my town and even as I am talking to you, I am fasting.

[Hazeley] How are you able to do that as a Catholic? Have you converted to the Muslim religion now yourself or what?

[Madaki] No, but who stops you from fasting, anyway? [end recording]

### Student Leader Calls For Ban on Secret Cults

AB1004180691 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 9 Apr 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A Nigerian student leader has called for the government to ban by military decree all secret cults from the country's educational institutions. The call, which was reported by Nigeria's official news agency, follows a wave of violence in which, according to the student leader, at least 12 people have lost their lives because of cult activities. And Nigeria's president has warned of the macabre violence that he says threatens to destabilize the country. From Lagos, Mark Doyle reports:

[Begin recording] The violent gangs, which have brought fear to Nigerian campuses, started life harmlessly (and off) in the 1950s. One of the first was called the Parrot Confraternity, established as a legitimate club at the university near Lagos by the man who was later to become the first African Nobel Prize winner, Professor Wole Soyinka. But Prof. Soyinka and others involved with the early society have long since disassociated themselves from today's violent gangs.

They go by misleadingly heroic-sounding names such as the Black Berets or the Sea Dogs, pursue bizarre rituals, and terrorize student life. Women students, in particular, are targets of the gangs with rapes in universities said to be widespread. One former student said rituals, including the drinking of blood, have been practiced by a cult group at his university.

It is quite possible that rumor has exaggerated the influence of the cults but the military government of Nigeria, which is not known for its squeamishness, is certainly taking the threats of the gangs seriously.

At a recent graduation ceremony, attended unusually by the military president in person, General Babangida said the clandestine organizations had no place in institutions of higher learning. He said every Nigerian had a duty to expose secret cults before they took a firm hold on Nigerian youth. It would not be a surprise if a tough military decree was soon promulgated in an attempt to rid the campuses of the cults. [end recording]



### **National War College Operational in Sep**

*AB1004114891 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 9 Apr 91*

[Text] The proposed national war college to be sited in Kaduna State is to start operation in September this year. The director general, Ministry of Defense, retired Major General Olu Bajowa, disclosed this when he paid a courtesy visit on Governor Tanko Ayuba of Kaduna State. Gen. Bajowa commended the government and people of Kaduna State for their cooperation and assistance to the Armed Forces. On rents owed by military establishments nationwide, the director general said only 101 million naira have been established to be genuine debts out of the purported (23 billion) naira.

Responding, Colonel Ayuba thanked the Federal Government for siting the war college in the state.

## **Togo**

### **Demonstrators, Soldiers Clash Near U.S. Embassy**

*AB1104163490 Paris AFP in French 1546 GMT  
11 Apr 91*

[Text] Lome, 11 Apr (AFP)—Youth and soldiers clashed this afternoon near the U.S. Embassy in Lome where demonstrators had brought bodies retrieved in the morning from the lagoon which passes through the Togolese capital.

Demonstrators said they had piled up 26 bodies in a truck which they waylaid in front of the embassy. The soldiers attacked the crowd, wounding several of the demonstrators with batons. Some of the youth were wounded when tear gas cannisters exploded while others at one point took refuge within the embassy premises.

They all stated that the victims were beaten to death by the soldiers on Wednesday night in Be, a working-class district. The government has formally denied the involvement of any soldier and accused "outlaws" of being responsible.

An AFP journalist noted that the first 19 bodies recovered from the lagoon had been battered in the face. It seemed the bodies had not been in the sea-green waters for long; people were still searching for more bodies there as of 1500 GMT.

It has not been possible to determine with certainty, however, the date and cause of the death of the two children, the two women (including one who was pregnant), and the 15 men, most of whom were youths. It was also not possible to count the bodies piled up in the truck which was still parked in front of the U.S. Embassy as of 1500 GMT.

The district was littered with objects, belongings, and sandals abandoned by the demonstrators when the soldiers clashed with them. Downtown was deserted this

afternoon as traders shut their shops and the people fled or took refuge. Several soldiers were seen moving.

### **President Addresses Nation on Unrest, Civil War**

*AB1104150891 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1235 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Speech by President General Gnassingbe Eyadema in Lome—live]

[Text] Fellow Togolese, a nation's life is composed of a succession of historic stages during which people demonstrate via freedom and sovereignty their will to emancipate, to control their own destiny, to secure more liberty and justice, and to guarantee their own welfare. Through our desire to create the ideal conditions for building a modern, united, and prosperous nation based on individual liberties and a law-abiding state, in 1979 we launched the process of democratization in our national life. This option to democratize our institutions resulted, in October 1990, in the inauguration of a constitutional commission charged with drawing up a new Constitution based on political pluralism.

The political overture that was subsequently launched and remains in progress has once again been solidified over the past weeks through negotiations with the Front of Associations for Renewal to speed up the advent of the new, freer, and more democratic society that we have decided to build together. As you know, the joint parity [paritaire] commission that we set up, at the end of its deliberations, issued a package of recommendations that the government accepted in full—namely, granting amnesty to those involved in the 1985 acts of destruction, which were caused by bombs, as well as all the acts committed on 23 September 1986; the authorization of parties; and the national forum of dialogue.

Despite this decision aimed at speeding up the adoption of a multiparty system, acts of violence and vandalism have only increased, causing deep psychosis among parents of primary school children, and among high school and university students. Young jobless people of all kinds are engaged in the unfortunate task of destroying, burning, and looting. They are organizing themselves everywhere in the capital and in other localities to sow affliction among the population. They have thus turned into outlaw gangs out for rape, racketeering, and looting. Our own children—high school and university children as well as apprentices—have been told to take to the streets by thoughtless and irresponsible compatriots who have become experts at manipulating people and capitalizing on events.

These maneuvers to intimidate and mainly provoke are aimed, as you can well imagine, at turning our youth against our Army despite the risks this involves. In the face of this situation, we were forced to close all high schools and universities all over the national territory and to declare a curfew.

Togolese citizens, the process that is to lead us to multipartyism has already been established. As agreed upon, the National Assembly will examine and vote the bills instituting the general amnesty and the charter of parties to enable us to promulgate them on 12 April 1991. As of 12 April political parties may be set up and proceed with their activities. Moreover, I will convene at the right time, as agreed upon, the national forum of dialogue which will examine, notably, the draft constitution prepared by the Constitutional Commission.

This is an opportunity for me to appeal again to all Togolese, wherever they may be, to contribute their share to building the new society. This must be done in national unity, because whether we are Togolese from the north, south, east, or west, we must feel that we are one people, destined to live together. The path of democracy that we have chosen must lead us away from the demon of tribalism and regionalism. It is in this period that we must demonstrate our political maturity by avoiding insults, defamation, disinformation, and especially the acts of violence that have been disturbing social peace and causing material damage—and sometimes, unfortunately, the loss of human lives. None of this honors us.

We deplore the death of our compatriots, both civilian and military, who have fallen in the course of these demonstrations, and we present our heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims.

My dear compatriots, our country is assailed by riots that carry the risk of leading us into chaos. We cannot, therefore, tolerate disorder, anarchy, and insecurity in our towns, particularly in our capital. If we are not careful, we may drift into the logic of a civil war that no one wants. That is why we must all mobilize to restore calm and peace and to enable everyone, regardless of rank, to contribute to the establishment of parties for the pursuit of national construction in order, discipline, union, and solidarity. Our country has assets that we must safeguard by all means. It is through peace, security, and national concord that we can succeed in implementing the changes and transformations demanded by our choice of multiparty politics.

Long live Togo. Long live national unity.

#### **Draft Bills on Amnesty, Party Charter Adopted**

*AB1104213890 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] The National Assembly this morning held its third plenary session of this year's ordinary session under the chairmanship of Speaker Messan Acouetey to examine and adopt the draft bills on general amnesty and charters of parties. Here is a report by Kokou Tovoh:

[Begin recording] During the session, deputies were given the texts of the three draft bills the government recently submitted to the National Assembly. They include the two draft bills on amnesty and also the draft

bill on charters of political parties. After the plenary session was adjourned, the Legal Committee set to work to examine the draft bills. The plenary session resumed right after the Legal Committee ended its work. The draft bills were adopted with a few amendments.

Concerning the draft bills on amnesty, Article 1 of the first bill now stipulates that all political crimes under the criminal code committed before 11 April 1991 are pardoned. Article 1 of the second bill stipulates that all acts of destruction or attempts to destroy personal property and buildings with explosives in 1985, as well as all acts committed during or on the occasion of the 23 September 1986 events, are pardoned.

The adopted draft bill on the charter sets the regime for political parties in the Republic of Togo. Under Article 4, the charter stipulates that political parties, whether in power or in the opposition, should not act like enemies, but as political entities which must, with mutual respect and through their necessary and constructive criticism, contribute to the task of nation building. [end recording]

Thus, as announced by the president of the republic in his national address, political parties can be set up and carry out their activities as of tomorrow, 12 April. The draft bills adopted to that effect by the National Assembly today will be promulgated tomorrow.

#### **Government Denies Involvement of Army in Murders**

*AB1104160591 Lome Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 11 Apr 91*

[Text] The bodies of 16 youths were found this morning on the Be Ward side of the Lome Lagoon. According to an African Fisheries investigation, the inhabitants of Be allegedly said these youths were killed by soldiers last night.

The Togolese Government has made it a point to refute categorically this baseless allegation, which is designed to make people believe that the Army was responsible for these murders. According to AFP journalists, soldiers have avoided going to that ward since Monday [8 April], when demonstrators erected roadblocks in the streets of Be.

The government denies any involvement in this affair, the more so since the head of state gave strict orders to the Army, the Police, and the Gendarmerie never to shoot demonstrators. In this regard, the soldiers who killed two young people last Friday [5 April] were arrested and dismissed from the Army.

These assassinations are certainly the work of hooligans who infiltrated the ranks of the demonstrators and who are in the habit of attacking pedestrians and drivers, fleeing and robbing them of their property. It is some of these hooligans that loiter along the Lome Lagoon who were arrested last Saturday by the inhabitants of the Tokoin High School ward, who are fed up with these acts

of banditry. One of these bandits stated on Sunday that they often threw the bodies of their victims into the lagoon.

It may be recalled that one of the victims of this band of hooligans, the manager of the Homme Grenouille Company, was taken to task a few days after he publicly

denounced these aggressors. The building that hosted his company was ransacked and entirely destroyed.

The assassination of these youths, whose bodies were found in the Lome Lagoon, may also be the work of those very people who encourage the youths to go into the streets after dark, but today want to attribute these loathsome crimes to the Army in order to stir the people against it and cause discontent in international opinion.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

16 April 1991

